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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1848.

OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Pople on the relation of Boujamia Origin,
William Stells and others, Trustees of the Contenuty Makeline
Episcopal Carrols in the city of Breading.

In 1839, the members of three Methodist Churches in Brookly, united in forming a new church, which they decominated of the Contenuty Makeline
Contenuty Mchodist Episcopal Church, in communications
of the Contenuty of Methodist Churches in Brookly, united in forming a new church, which they decominated of the Contenuty of Methodism. They caused themselves the incorporated unders our general act, as to religious corporate in any and the present of the contenut of the Contenuty of the C

And now on this day, January 31, Judge Edmonds, before whom the cause has been argued, delivered the following OPINION:

I confess that there is much in this return, which would, from a mere cursory perusal, go far, to at least excuse the charge of evision and inconsistency which was so vehemently made against it on the argument by one of the counsel for the relator. If there was enough to warrant me in declaring the charge following out, it would be my duty for that cause alone to decide this motion in favor of the relator, and direct a peremptory mandamus to issue to admit him to the pastorship of this church. But I cannot readily bring myself to believe that either of the respectable parties to a controversy so important as this is, would desire to have it determined otherwise than upon its substantial merits, or be willing to have the task of deciding it embarassed by mere technicalities or useless special pleading. At I is I imagent I can perceive a distinction pervading the whole return, which involves the merits and takes from it its imported character of exasiveness and inconsistency. I prefer blooking at it in that aspect, that I may approach the were right of it.

The relator, which we seed used from the Apostolic task, severe and full of prevation and self-denial as it was, to which they were delicated, by the seductions of a permanent residence or the allurements of an abdituge home. Hence arose what, in their language, is called the "timerancy" of their preachers, the with an operator and solid home. Hence arose what, in their language, is called the "timerancy" of their preachers which has beside the interest of a congregation should remain at any one place longer than a brief period, ranging at different times from three months to three years. Without yielding to the temptation of pausing to comment on the wisdom of a measure which has doubless been one great element of the extraordinary success which has attended the preaching of these doctrines in this country, swelling that denomination of Chr

Those merits are presented in this simple form: On the control and its of the controversy.

Those merits are presented in this simple form: On the one hand, it is claimed that the power of appointing a preacher to any particular congregation, (involving herein both the duty of the preacher thus to officiate, and the obligation of the congregation to receive him,) is vested in certain constituted authority of the character than the control of the congregation to receive him,) is vested in certain constituted authority of the character than the control of the congregation to receive him,) is vested in certain constituted authority of the character than the control of the character than the could be induced to exercise the power of ordaining ministers for his followers and the Church of England, and it was not until after the revolutionary war had dissolved all political times the country and ours, that he could be induced to exercise the power of ordaining ministers for his followers in the country and ours, that he could be induced to exercise the power of ordaining ministers for his followers and the Church of the character than the could be induced to exercise the power of ordaining ministers for his followers and the Church of the character than the could be induced to exercise the power of ordaining ministers for his followers and the Church of the character than the could be considered that the power of ordaining ministers for his followers and the character than the could be considered that the could be con

or a trust to be administered.

The limit of the inquiry is this, has there been appropriation of property for the support of a church in which certain religious doctrines should be taught, and a certain discipline observed? If these objects are not contrary to law, then the next inquiry is, whether there has been been as Ans. To preside as moderator in our Conferences; to fix the property from the uses to which it was dedicated, and whether those who now participate in the avails of the property adhere to the doctrines it was given to sustain? My province is merely to ascertain what is, and not what ought to be, the tenets and discipline of this class of Christians, and that only for the purpose of ascertaining whether the "meeting house" and parsonage in dispute have been dedicated to their support, and whether the acts of the respondents, the trustees, are calculated to withdraw them from the purposes to which they have been delicated.

The tenetics of the respondents to become a part of delicated.

The tenetics of the respondents to become a part of abitual in all the relations of life as almost to become a part of abitual in all the relations of life as almost to become a part of a mature, it was not to be expected that the establishment of the purposes to which they have been delicated. whether there has been an attempt to withhold the from the uses to which it was dedicated, and whether

withdraw them from the purposes to which they have been delicated.

The intention of the donors is the criterion by which to determine those purposes. The grant frequently expresses it, and when it does so clearly and unequivocally, that must govern. But in this case the conveyance is merely to the religious corporation by name with no other designation of its purposes or trusts. In such cases, is the language of Judge Gardiner, in Miller vs. Gable, 2 Denio 548, the corporate or denominational name, in connection with the contemporaneous acts of the corporators, may be a sufficient guide as to the nature of the trust. Here the corporate name in the deed is "The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church," &c., three words of which clearly having respect to "doctrines externed fundamental."

The contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant to the contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant to the contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant to the contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant to the contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant to the contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant to the contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant to the anticology of this church is the bightest of the trust. Here the corporate name in the corporators are equally significant to the contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant to the such that the expectations of life as almost to become a part of bactual in all the relations of life as almost to become a part of life as almost to become a part

Acc., here words of which clearly having respect to "doctrines esteemed fundamental."

The contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant.

The contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant.

The contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant.

The contemporaneous acts of the corporators are equally significant.

The congregation was formed in the first instance, of members of three other Methodist Episcopal churches; Upon their application, they were organized and recognized as a Methodist Episcopal Church by the Presiding Elder of that district, in the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district, in the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district, in the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district, in the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district. In the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district, in the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district. In the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district. In the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district. In the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district. In the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district. In the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district. In the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district, in the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district. In the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district in the absence of the Bishup, and in the interval of the district in the absence of the Bishup and the condens of the time when the district in the absence of a porament of the time when the district in the absence of the Bishup and the new district in the absence of the Bishup and the condens the result in the absence of the Bishup and the condens the result in the absence of the presiding Elder of the senior of the Bishup and the condens the result in the absence of the senior of the formation of

The relator in his writ and his other proceedings, uses the word "church" in various significations; at one time; as denoting the whole Methodist persuasion in the United States; at another, that portion of it which

cations; at one time; a denoting the whole Methodist personson in the United States; at another, that portion of it which
is represented in their Conferences; at another as the particular society or congregation over which he claims to be pastor,
and again, as designating their meeting house or house of worsin, while the respondents on the other hand intend to use it
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regation to receive him,) is vested in certain constituted authorities of the church at large, irrespective either of the wish so of the pastor or congregation; and, on the other hand, it is insisted that this is an obligation resting on the preachers alone, and not on the congregation; that this obligation springs only out of a discipline of government adopted and prescribed by the preachers alone, and while it obliges them to go where the superior authority directs them, no congregation is bound to receive them as their pastors, except of their own free choice.

The consideration of this question presents for my determination, two points:

1. The nature and extent of the obligation resting on the respective parties:

Whether this word, derived from the Latin super, and intender, or the Greek Epishopos, or the more English phrase bishop, derived from the Saxon Bircop, be used, the meaning of all is the same, to oversee. Connected with the office of superior authority directs them, no congregation is bound to pastors to congregations, except where the power had been specially granted otherwise. Connected with the office of superintendents, which he created for his followers in America.

The nature and extent of the obligation resting on the tespective parties:

Whether this word, derived from the Latin super, and intender, or the Greek Epishopos, or the more English phrase bishop, derived from the Saxon Bircop, be used, the meaning of all is the same, to oversee. Connected with the office of superior authority directs them, no congregation is bound to pastors of the consideration of the pastors of the consideration of the consideration of this question presents for my determination, two points:

The nature and extent of the obligation resting on the power of stationing ministers. In neither instance was there any power in the congregation to choose their pastor or preacher.

The nature and extent of the obligation resting on the respective purties:

2. How far it is the duty, or in the power of courts of law to enforce this obligation, whatever it may be.

In discussing these questions, I disclaim at the outset, all power to canvass or determine the scriptural truth of any tenetheld by this denogrination of Christians, or any individual or congregation among them. I can only inquire into the tenets promulgated in the church, in connection with a right of property or a trust to be administered.

The limit of the inquiry is this, has there been appropriation of property for the support of a church in which certain religious dectrines should be taught, and a certain discipline observed? If these objects are not contrary to law, then the next inquiry is, whether there has been an attempt to withhold the property from the uses to, which it was dedicated and shapeter.

To preside as moderator in our Conferences; to fix the appointment of the precacher.

to move of the considerations which were pursued at both pattern of the specialism, which were pursued at both pattern of the specialism, which were pursued at the street of the specialism, which were all the street of the specialism, which were pursued at the street of the specialism, which were the street of the specialism, which were street of the specialism, which is the street of the st

section. Its fourth section points out their powers within those limits, yet it is by no means unfrequent for trustees to mistake the extent of their domination. Many of the cases, of a character like the present, which come before our courts of justice,

those from whose benevolence flow the temporalities put in their charge.

It such an excuse will be ever available, where is it to stop? It such an excuse will be ever available, where is it to stop? What shall set bounds to its encroachment? And how long will it be before the church, the parsonage, and the school-house, which owe their very existence to the desire of spreading evans, gelical piety, will be desecrated by the orgies of the heathen in his blindness, or the subtleties of the infidel in his madness? They, from whose benevolence has arisen some pious foundation, or some noble charity, may have passed from the stage of life, leaving behind them some such monument of their love for God and man, in the confident expectation that the trust they have confided to posterity will be faithfully executed. Upon what principle can it be justified, that they who now live to expoy the fruits of the charity of the dead, should be permitted, at their pose, the endowment which owes none of its support to them? No such principle is known in law or morals. And it was the duty of the trustees, whose conduct is now under consideration.

This being determined, the questions occur: what was the duty of these Trustees under the circumstances of this case; and how is that duty to be enforced?

The first of these questions has an intrinsic importance far beyond that which the decision of the case now in hand could give it. It has a direct bearing upon the innumerable charitable and religious societies among us, which, as was remarked on the argument, stand as monuments on the moral face of our country, of the benevolence and enterprise of our citizens, diffusing the blessings of knowledge, virtue and piety, abroad in the land.

The mere association of any number of persons into a charitable or religious society, does not of itself involve the exist-tence of any such office as that which these trustees fill. It is only when, in order to protect their legal property or enforce their legal rights, they seek the aid of the law by an act of instruction, that such office becomes necessary. Then it is requisite for them to have some person to represent them in their resort to legal remedies and in the exercise of their legal rights. Hence, our general law relating to religious corporations provides that they must have a certain number of persons "to take charge of the estate and property belonging thereto, and to transact all affairs relative to the temporalities thereof," 2 R. Laus of 1813, p 212, 5 3; and those persons, called in the statute twistee, are incorporated, not the society or association whose officers they are.

It is not an easy task to draw a line which shall clearly define the boundaries of their authority. The statute circumscribes it within the limit of the words I have quoted from its third section. Its fourth section points out their powers within those limits, yet it is by no means unfrequent for trustees to mistake

For the Herald and Journal.

For the Herald and Journal

display this mistake, and show a usurpation of power which properly belongs only to the ecclesiastical authorities.

Their great and paramount duty is to see that the temporalities committed to their charge are fairly and fully devoted to the purposes which the founders had in view: the intention of those founders being their polar star. All authority conferred on them is of necessity subordinate to this great end, and all exercise of it beyond the legitimate attainment of this end, must be usurpation. readers of the Herald, to know a little more It is no excuse for any aberration from this one or only, for such officers to say that they have been directed to it, or are sustained in it by the majority of those to whom they owe their appointment. They are not chosen to represent that majority, but rather to execute the trust of carrying out the intention of but rather to execute the trust of carrying out the intention of make any use of the manuscripts found in Pomabout these manscripts and the delicate process peii, as they are so completely decomposed by the intense heat to which they have been

No such principle is known in law or morals. And it was the duty of the trustees, whose conduct is now under consideration, diligently to inquire and faithfully to execute the intention of those to whose contributions the estate, property, and temporalities committed to their charge, owed their very creation. That intention has been easily ascertained to have been the establishment of a Methodist Episcopal Church, in connexion with the general church of that denomination, and in subordination to its ecclesiastical tribunals, and its "Doctrines and Discipline:" and the act of the trustees, which this court is now called upon to redress, is one of insubordination to those tribunals, and in violation of one of the most clearly defined and well considered injunctions of that discipline.

The duty of courts of law in such a case is very plain. It is injunctions of that discipline.

The duty of courts of law in such a case is very plain. It is less, many manuscripts lost; but as they were in to enforce the performance of such duty, unless that performance involves some violation of the law of the land.

It has been no where suggested, either in the return of the respondents or on the argument, that the exercise by the Episcopacy of the power of stationing the preachers, without the convergence of the power of stationing the preachers, without the convergence of the power of stationing the preachers, without the convergence of the power of stationing the preachers, without the convergence of the power of stationing the preachers, without the convergence of the power of stationing the preachers, without the convergence of the power of stationing the preachers, without the convergence of the preachers pacy of the power of stationing the preachers, without the consent of the congregation, is in violation of law. The argument was, that it was contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the genius of our people. If this were so, the remedy is at hand and is to be found, reposing in full vigor among the very people who are alone affected by it.

But is it as in feet 2. It is no the remedy is an in the streets of the remedy is at people who are alone affected by it. But is it so in fact? It is true it is our habit, and so consonant to our institutions, for our people to have a voice in the fection of the persons who rule over them. Are the priesthood of the manuscripts, it contained. A few more But is it so in fact? It is one habit, and so consentate our miniturious, for our jeepole to have a voice in the selection of the persons who rule over them. Act with the selection of the persons who rule over them, Act with the selection of the persons who rule over them, Act with the selection of the persons who rule over them, Act with the selection of the persons who rule over them, Act with the selection of the persons who rule over them, Act with the selection of the persons who rule over them, Act with the selection of the persons who rule over them, Act with the selection of the persons who rule over them, Act with the selection of the persons who re out of the persons of the same house, and some other of the subject of it, be at any time shaken off. It is the dominion of influence alone, that influence which in a well ordered community will always flow in or out of the priestheol from holy seal, a virtuous life, and disinterested labors for the good of others. But it is a perversion of language to speak of that as a ruling power to be guided or controlled by popular elections, or to treat him as a ruler whose sole authority, is the Apostolic one of bringing sinters to repeatence.—There are, however, principles in our institutions which have some bearing on the performance of which in public approach the reposed; a duty, the performance of which in public approach the reposed; a duty, the performance of which in public approach the reposed; a duty, the performance of which in public approach the reposed; a duty, the performance of which in public approach the proper of the court of the proper of the court of the proper of the court of the public approach the proper of the court of the proper of the court of the proper of the court of the public approach the reposition of the public approach the public approach the proper of the public approach the public approach the pr

ten have been entirely and usefully unrolled, one hundred and twenty-seven have been partially opened, and two hundred and five could not be unrolled because they were not sufficiently compact to bear the application of the gold-beater's

This library was found, in what appears to have been the country house of an Epicurean yet decyphered were those of his school; all are writings which were before unknown, and from the great number yet to be unrolled, it may be expected, that literature will yet receive some valuable additions from works thus wonderfully preserved and restored to the world. JAMES RAWSON.

Keesville, Jan. 30, 1848.

For the Herald and Journal. A FEW WORDS MORE ABOUT SINGING.

Allow me to utter a conviction derived from experience and observation, viz: That the principal reasons why it is not easy to practice congregational singing in our New England church-

1. Ministers themselves, do not consider it a Christian duty to try to sing so much as formerly; and people have come to be like priests in this respect, so that they consider it a sort of drudgery, like that of being sexton, to do it .-It is quite common for young persons, children of Methodists, too, to say they cannot sing, when they only mean that they are above such menial service, but have the capacity at the same time to sing much better than I can, and ask me why I am "such a fool to sing for a congregation without pay." I think there is no great deal of prejudice on the part of old singers, or singing hoirs, (who have any honest religion) against your having congregational singing; the trouble is, the congregation themselves are so aristocratic, they will not help to sing, but choose to hire it done, and show their pedantry by criticising it. Often, time and again, during the twenty years I have sung in choirs, have I heard more fault found by those who refuse to sing, than by those who are willing to "lend a helping hand." I have seen in New England, aristocratic poor folks too proud to have congregational singing, but the most intelligent rich con gregation I know of do practice it!

2. The evil of too many tune books renders congregational singing impracticable, unless a whole congregation get the same edition of the same author's publication; because each author, perhaps, takes the conceited liberty to alter six notes, and the name of some old or European tune, and get a copy-right for his book, so as to prevent any one else publishing it, as he has it. From the great man you now praise so much as a reformer, in this matter, down to the smallest two-pence half-penny, "Pennyroyal" composer, not one can escape this charge. This country is literally cursed, with too many sorts of publications. It is not necessary to see the some truth through ten thousand different spectacles; one plain view is enough for the business man, whose time is valuable to him.

Let me hope that you and others will perse vere till you obtain congregational singing, in part at least, in every congregation in New Eng-

P. S. I should think from what I have seen in some of our New England Methodist congregations, that they did not consider any tune book published by our Book Concern, as respectable enough for their use; but I will not set myself up as umpire in this matter, but to say that I am sorry if it is really so.

DEATH AND SIN.

Death and sin have an indissoluble connection Sin the invariable antecedent, death the invariable consequence. Sin the cause; death the effect. The demerit of the one produces the desolation of the other. Sin formed the volcano, the earthquake, the hurricane, the pestilence, which now devour the population of cities and kingdoms. Sin inflicts every pang that human nature suffers. Sin nerves every deaththrob that is endured. Sin stains and blanches every corpse. Sin weaves every shroud. Sin shapes every coffin. Sin writes every epitaph. Sin sculptures every monument. Sin feeds every worm. The waste and havoe of centuries that are gone, and the waste and havoc of centuries yet to come, all attest the truth that death has passed upon all men, because all have sinned.—
Rev. J. Parsons.

### DR. MERLE D' AUBIGNE.

John Henry Merle D' Aubigne is 53 years old, having been born in 1794. He is a native of Geneva, where his ancestors were refugees from religious oppressions, on the paternal side, from France—on the maternal, from Italy. His grandfather, Francis Merle, married Elizabeth D'Aubigne. Agreeably to a usage which exists in Switzerland, by "which a gentleman adds the name of his wife to his own, in order to distinguish him from other persons of the same name, Mr. Francis Merle appended that of D'Aubigne te his own, and was known as Francis Merle D' This additional name of Francis Merle has descended through his son to his grandson, the historian. The latter, we understand, is still often called Merle in his own country, but in England and America he is only

known by the name of D'Aubigne.
D'Aubigne studied for the ministry in a Socinian Institution in Geneva. About the time he was completing his education there, a wealthy Christian by the name Haldane from Edinburg, was residing at Geneva, and though unable to speak the French language, yet his Christian zeal prompted him to attempt, through an interpreter, to teach these Socinian students "the glorious gespel." Great and happy was his success.
"God blessed his efforts to the salvation of some ten or twelve of them." Among these were D' Aubigne, Gaussen, and Felix Neff.

D'Aubigne was once settled in Brussells, now the capital of Belgium, over a Protestant congregation speaking the French language. From this position he was driven by the revolution of

On his return to Geneva, he found the friends of evangelical religion there just commencing a new thelogical school, and he was at once placed at the head of it. With him was associated his friend Gaussen. "Commencing with some three or four young men, it has steadily increased, till it has now forty students, including both the preparatory and theological departments."

D'Aubigne's History now numbers four volumes; he intends, if his life should be spared, to add two more, making six in all.

### DUELLING.

The Watchman and Observer, a Presbyterian paper of Richmond, Va., is urging on the attention of its readers, the contrariety of duelling to the letter and spirit of the law of God.

" In duels resulting fatally, what is the difference between duelling and murder? There is the same premeditated malice and design to kill. and effort to effect that design, and a successful issue of that effort. Malicious hate in both cases is indulged, and successfully prosecuted-life is philosopher, and the works which have been as taken and ferocity appeased. And is it possible that a vital difference between the two cases is sustained because the life of the duellist is equally jeoparded with that of his victim, while the life of the murderer is unequally jeoparded with that of his; for the life of the murderer is assuredly in some degree in jeopardy-first, from the resistance of the victim, and secondly, from the chances of detection. Would not the same argument in the mouth of the murderer, that he risked his life, be as sound as in the mouth of a duellist, and the force of it be only diminished by the inequality in the amount of risk encountered in the accomplishment of his hate? Most assuredly. Duelling, then, is in fact murder with malice prepense. It is a malicious destruction of life, aggravated instead of extenuated by the regular notice to the victim that his life would be attempted, in the shape of a challenge, and embellished with the attractive appearance of genteel hate and polite malignity

# "HIGH PLACES OF PAGANISM."

The Watchman of the Praries contains a letter from Rev. J. G. Beecher, dated at Maulmain, Aug. 20, 1847, addressed to a Baptist Church in Illinois. Refering to his outward voyage, he

"The first thing that attracts the attention of those coming from Christian lands, as they approach this land of idolaters, is the spires of the white and gilded pagodas, which crown the hill tops in almost every direction. If the sight of them could be associated with anything that is noble, anything good, or worthy of intellectual and moral beings, they would appear very beau-tiful to the distant beholder. But, as they mark out the high places of Paganism, and are associated with all that is vile, degrading and abominable in heathenism, they can be looked on only with feelings of sadness and pity."

# HEREAFTER.

There are two Hereafters-one lying within our reach; the other beyond it. One is God's Hereafter-and the other man's. From God's Hereafter, we are seperated by the grave-by death-and by all the mysteries of another and a spiritual world: from our own Herafter, we are not separated at all. We belong to it-we have grown to it-and whatever mystery there may be, is that of a transparent curtain at most. shimmering within our reach, and always ready to obey our will, if that will be earnest; varying from a hand's breadth in thickness, through which no man may see, to that of kindling air. when the bright sun is up, according to our wishes and the steadfastness of our faith.

# ANECDOTE OF PATRICK HENRY.

When the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was near the close of his life, and in feeble health, he laid his hand on the Bible, and addressed a friend who was with him, " Here is a book worth more than all others printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have read it with proper attention until lately." About the same time he wrote to his daughter, "I have heard it said that Deists have claimed me! The thought pained me more than the appellation of tory; for I consider religion of infinitely higher importance than politics, and I have much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long, and given no decided public proof of my being a

# HOW TO AVOID QUARRELS.

The Rev. J. Clark, of Frome, was asked how he always kept himself from being involved in quarrels, to which he replied, "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself."

This afterwards became a proverb in the town.
When a quarrel was rising, they would say,
"Come, let us remember Mr. Clark, and leave the angry man to quarrel with himself." If the reader will always follow this rule, he will save himself a great deal of trouble, and perhaps many hard knocks. Remember, it always takes two to quarrel.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1848.

### THE PROPERTY QUESTION. DIFFERENT PLANS FOR ITS ADJUSTMENT.

The Richmond Christion Advocate declares quite positively, that the New York Christian Advocate and Journal is about to come out in favor of a division of the Church Property. "This is true," says the Richmond editor, italicising his words. If so, there will be a new bone to pick for those abolition brethren, whose consciences have revolted at our own proposition to settle the difficulty, if possible, by allowing books to the South at cost price.

We have no confidence in the success of any effort to procure a formal division of the church property. There are constitutional, and moral considerations against it, which cannot be surmounted. The West has committed itself, if we can judge from its organ, against the project, and the East, we think, will collectively have but one opinion on the subject. Conferences in the former, we believe, as well as the latter, have passed resolutions against it, substantially the same with that of Maine, which declares, "That the plan of separation being unconstitutional, and the separation of the South from the North being, therefore, a secession, it is the opinion of this Conference that there should be no division of the church property between them and us." Any proposition for a division must go before these Conferences: does any man suppose that they will be induced to acknowledge their first action on the subject a blunder, and retract a formal and deliberate

There are three propositions now before the Methodist public on the subject.

The first proposes a division of the property, and is entertained chiefly, we suppose, in the middle Conferences. It has the following serious disadvan-

1. If approved by the General Conference, it must, nevertheless, go again to all the Annual Conferences, and thus delay the pacification of the church on the subject.

2. It will not only renew the agitations of the discussion in every Annual Conference, but most probably fail in several of them, which have already condemned it, and thus leave us four years hence, just where we are at present.

3. If successful, it will, nevertheless, be in the estimation of many in all parts of the North, contrary to the spirit and constitution of our economy as a church, and a dangerous precedent.

4. It would result in a vast pecuniary sacrifice: hundreds of thousands of dollars now employed in the actual circulation of books, would be expended in merely duplicating premises, presses and stereotype plates. Whereas the present apparatus of the kind in New York would suffice for the wants of both par-

5. It would be an endowment of a pro-slavery church with a large property, from which its General Conference could draw support for its Bishops, delegates, preachers, &c., and by which it could publish whatever works it pleased in defence of slavery; may, it could divert the whole property given it to any purpose whatsoever.

The second arrangement proposes to adjust the difficulty by allowing the South books at cost price, not however including in the estimate the past cost of premises, stereotype plates, presses, &c., (which were paid for before the separation, and therefore jointly,) but merely the current expenses and the cost of the renewal of the plates, &c., from time to time. This plan would. 1. Avoid delay, if agreed to by both parties, as it

would not have to go before the Annual Conferences. The approaching General Conference could conclud it and thus put an end to the vexatious controversy. 2. It would be better for the South than an actual

division, for the South could not manufacture books as cheaply as it could procure them from us at cost price, nor could it buy them from any other Northern house so cheaply, for none other would sell at actual cost.

3. It would consist with a regular Southern book organization or agency with its depositories, &c ... which should be essentially independent, except so far as the purchase of books at cost from the North is concerned, and to which could pertain the Southern papers and the publication of such works as the North could not admit.

4. It would preserve the "Concern" in all its present capacity-undiminished a farthing as a Northern interest.

5. It would save hundreds of thousands of dollars. which must, as above stated, be wasted in duplicating presses, plates, &c., if the property is divided. 6. It would not conflict with the laws or economy

7. It need involve no relations of mutual responsi-

of the church.

bility for each other's moral position in respect to slavery or any other subject. 8. While it thus avoids all objectionable relations.

it would nevertheless preserve, though in the form of a mere business transaction, a connecting link however slight, which might in the future (to which the North looks confidently for the abolition of slavery,) become the nucleus of better relations, and the restoration of the old unity of the church. Men who are themselves conscious of wrong designs and management, are usually disposed to suspect others of similar faults, and this suggestion, we are aware, is liable to such a construction, but we repeat it need not involve anything in the least objectionable, and if the Northern prediction of the extinction of slavery is well founded, it will present itself to all good Methodists, as a thought to be welcomed with all the heart.

9. The details of the arrangement would be more manageable than those of a formal division,

The third proposition (entertained, we think, by very few any where) is to refuse all adjustment, and let the case go before the civil courts. It would, 1. Increase vastly the agitation of the public mind

of the church on the subject, for all would be looking with anxiety for the result. The attention of the church would be thus largely and dangerously diverted from its more spiritual interests. 2. It might be delayed from year to year, a contin-

ued source of pernicious excitement.

3. It would be a great public scandal, not only to infidels and scorners, but to good men.

4. It would incur vast expense, a considerable pro portion, probably, of the funds in dispute.

5. When decided it would not reconcile the oppo site opinions and criminations of the parties; they would still assert their rights to it, and ascribe the decision to false grounds, &c.

6. If decided against us, it would measureably blast our moral standing before the public, and at the same time would not be so advantageous to the South as the second arrangement above mentioned.

These are our frank and maturest views on this difficult subject. We most earnestly hope that the by a vote of 10 to 17. church will not waste its energy and time in the quite hopeless task of effecting a division of the property, nor in the hazardous (in more senses than one) expe dient of a civil prosecution, but "seek peace and pursue it,"-find out, if possible, a pacific mode of settlement, and insist upon it, while a tittle of hope re-

We have stated these plans in their just series,-If the first is impossible, as we believe, then the secend should be the alternative; if this fails, after all in America with a Royal Diploma at the same time."

sible efforts for it, then the third will alone ren nd we can meet it with better confidence. Mean hile let us not be too much prepossessed with favore ideas; let us meet the matter as one of practical udence. If we seek humbly the wisdom which metherrom above and which is profitable to direct, ome other expedient, just and adequate, may be aggested to us. Let us be ready for any thing hich wisdom and conscience may approve.

#### LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

Yoyage-A. H. Brown, Esq.,-Baltimore Light Street Church, Barivala-Norfolk-The Ship Pennsylvania

Br. Stevens :- I left your beautiful city for the outh, on the eve of January 31st, by the way of lorwich. During the night, we encountered a seere gale, and were obliged to lay by on the Sound ntil daylight. We arrived in New York at 12 'clock, noon. I took the train for Newark, New ersey, and made a visit to our excellent brother, A I. Brown, known to all your readers in the vicinity of Boston. I found him improved very much in health, nearly, if not quite, I should think, relieved of his diffiulties. May God prolong that life which has been so illed up with usefulness. I spent but a few hours in Baltimore, and nearly all that in the Light Street Church. The audience was very large-the sermor by brother Allen, of the Baltimore Conference; text, I will pay my vows unto God, now in the presence of all his people." He was plain and pungent in his remarks, as though the salvation of every hearer depended on the result. At the close of his sermon the altar was thronged with penitents, nearly all in the bloom of life. 'As they were pressing their way to the altar, the brethren were pressing into the altar as though they had something to do. I did not ob serve one leave the house, as I have too frequently seen in other places. They had a single prayer, then arose and sung, then another prayer, then singing, and so prayed and sung some eight or ten times, and the result was glorious-many found Christ precious.

For more than four weeks, there has been conversions every evening, and the work increases I did not hear how it was in the other churches.

From Baltimore I came to this city, in the steame Georgia. The city is low, and looks as it is, very ancient. Streets irregular, few public buildings, and them like the houses, dilapidated. The object of principal interest to the traveller is the extensive navy yard and depot. This I have visited to-day, and find in it, as in everything around me, the marks of the abomination that maketh this land desolate-a want of order and taste in everything. All seemed confusion. There were guns and timbers, balls and plank, knees and anchors, all together, and all in the mud. I noticed eight long eighteen-pounders, taken from the British, very old, made in the first part of the sixteenth century. I was permitted to go on board the great ship Pennsylvania, one of the largest ships in the world. Her dimensions may interest a portion of your readers, at least. Between perpendiculars, 210 feet; keel, 195 feet; spar deck, 223 feet; beam, 58 feet, 1 inch; depth of hold, from hand rail, 56 feet, 9 1-2 inches; number of guns, 144; height of mainmast, 137 feet; topmast, 70 feet; top gallant mast, 35 feet; royal mast, 24; sky-sail mast, 19 feet; this makes a fearful height. Bowsprit, 80 feet; jib-boom, 65 feet; flying jib-boom 61 feet; tonnage, 3366 tons, carpenter's measurment. Her large Paixhams look as though they could do awful execution. I pray God they may never be used on this ship. Commodore Sloat hoisted his broad pennant for the first time, vesterday. From this I go to North Carolina, where you may hear from me again.

Yours truly, ELIPHAZ.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 4, 1848.

# TEXAS MAY YET BE FREE.

The Washington correspondent of the Christian Watchman, expresses strong hopes that the new state of Texas, may yet be induced to rid itself of the evil and infamy of slavery. He says:

I have good reason to believe that Texas is to become a free State at no distant day! This comes to me from a gentleman of Texas, in whose means of knowing, and ability to form just opinions, I have great confidence. He says, the Germans now coming by ship loads, and settling under the supervision of the agents of their princes and nobles, who have obtained large tracts of land, are to a man, opposed to slavery. has already been manifested in their local elections, and indeed, Gov. Houston was compelled by the force of popular opinion, to divest himself of his slaves, in order to secure his re-election to the Senate. If on this I am not misinformed, how completely all the acts of Southern politicians will be overthrown. It was the fear that Great Britian was about to abolish slavery in Texas, that induced Mr. Upsher, then Secretary of State, in 1843, to take the initiative of annexation, and to speak of the plan on the part of Great Britian-" as movement not to be contemplated in silence, nor to be successful without the most strenuous efforts on our part to arrest a calamity so serions to every part of our country." "No two calamities," he says, "could be deplored than the prelominance of British influence, and the abolition slavery." And now the honest Germans are becoming predominant, and the abolition of slavery must follow or every German emigrant counts one at the ballotbox, and as one, equals the planter, the owner of a thousand negroes. It is only in the House of Representatives of the United States, that five slaves count as much as three free citizens of New England. Shake-

To see the engineer hoisted with his own petard,"

and in looking into the correspondence of the State department, we see how truly this will come to pass, when the German emigrants-men who love liberty and their own well-being, and the prosperity of their adopted land—shall enable them to extirpate slavery

These hopes may seem at first glance, to be chimerical, but they are not altogether so. We have often thought how practicable it would be to overthrow Texian slavery, by a strong movement of Yankee emigration. The white population of Texas, has just been ascertained to be 150,000. But a small proportion of them are voters, and but a part of these voters slave holders-a few thousand freemen added to the foreign immigration, could soon overhallance the slave votes of the State, and cast out the abomination that maketh desolate. Perhaps the stout hearted Dutchmen from abroad, will be able to do it themselves The great need will be suitable leaders, who will have both courage and prudence, to conduct such a move-

# GOOD SIGN IN KENTUCKY.

It is gratifying to observe the strength of antislavery feeling in Kentucky. Frequent but unavailing efforts have been made to repeal existing restrictions on the "domestic institution." We learn from the papers that the third or fourth attempt to repeal the law which prohibits the importation of slaves, so far as to allow their importation for use, and not for sale, was, on the 29th of January, defeated in the Senate,

# PROF. MORSE MADE PACHA.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writ ing from Constantinople, says that "a decoration in diamonds of a Turkish Order of Honor, such as is given to Pachas of two tails, is actually in the hands of our Legation, for Professor Morse, from the Sultan, in return for the view of his telegraph. It will arrive

### SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PRESS.

PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.-The new Garion Rooms - Results of our Missions - late African

Secald

WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE .- Croakings about the state of the Church-Former and present times-The German Missions.

RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE .- Attack on Dr.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL .- Decision of the Supreme Court of New York.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE .- China Mission of the M. E. Church, South.

NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.-The late Church case at New York.

The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate has a skilful spirits, who found pardon through the instrumentality correspondent in New York city, whose last letter of my worthy predecessor, Br. Perkins, who had a The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate has a skilful abounds in interesting items. He says of the new Mission Rooms that:-

were first planted by missionary effort.

the history of the disenthralment and elevation of that way to glory. Hallelujah to God and the Lamb. continent. Sister Benham, with a spirit worthy of the missionary cause, has proposed to remain and supply the place of Sister Wilkins, so that sister W. It cheers my heart to hear of the return of revival may come to this country in company with Bro. Ben- days among our Israel, and to encourage those who ham, in the packet, in the spring.

esting revivals. The Editorial leader of the Western Christian Advocate is on the complainings which have abounded in trial. Some hard inebriates have given up their cups

our papers, respecting the unfavorable contrast between for religion and heaven. The members of the church later and former states of the Church. Men are always prone to think their own times more faulty or corrupt than the days of their fathers. Dr. Elliott contends that this prejudice respecting the Church is persevering. To God be all the glory. unjust. He says :-

have sprung up, and they always will arise; but

well with that of our fathers

Thirty years ago we knew, in our estimation, as many deficient young men, as there are now; and years ago to our knowledge. And we cannot see that our young preachers, as a whole, are one whit pray for us. behind the same class thirty or forty years ago. The circuits are not so large, it is true, but then the other there never was a more faithful, able, and successful

times and circumstances.

umns of revival news. Among them is a letter from sin." Precious truth! My soul a witness is. Others Br. Nast, in which he says, "the Lord has been re- are panting for the same rich blessing. We earnestviving his work generally throughout the German ly crave an interest in the prayers of those who have missions since last fall."

tic editorial respecting Dr. Bond, founded upon a let- may continue to spread, and soon overcast the whole ter from a Northern correspondent, who says the Doc- moral horizon, and we not only hear the sound, but tor, through mere spleen, refuses to publish Doctor see the effect, and feel the power, of an abundant and Bangs' late address at the opening of the new Mission glorious rain of righteousness. Rooms. The letter is utterly virulent and anony- We enjoyed an interesting, profitable donation visi mous; we cannot credit its charge. Our Richmond from the brethren and friends, on the afternoon and brother editor lets off a half column of squibs over it, evening of Dec. 30; which, in our embarrassed and The same letter asserts that Dr. Bond is about to ad- afflictive circumstances, was duly appreciated, and vocate the division of the church property, but as- very gratefully received. More than one hundred cribes this purpose to bad motives.

two columns long, on the subject.

lowing statement respecting that church.

The case of the Centenary M. E. Church was not prised, after reading his luminous exposition, that certain forms of expression in the deed, by which the land on which it stands had been conthorities succumbed, and the Presiding Elder accomo- the Lord of the harvest for us. dated them with another preacher. We earnestly advised the Bishop at the time to test the right More prudent measurs prevailed, howtook the erection of the Centenary M. E. Church, and

The Southern Christian Advocate informs us that

A special missionary meeting will be held at Nor-olk, Va., shortly before the first of April next, on the occasion of the departure of the missionaries of the M. E. Church, South, for their destined field of labor, China. Happily for us. God's providence has put at our disposal, two men, each of them admirably sposal, two men, each of them admirably adapta point of qualification, devote themselves. The Rev. Charles Taylor, aduate of the New York University, is just comof Medicine, under the immediate attentions to James McClintock, whose special attentions to the missionaries of the M. E.

respect, and enlarge materially his field of operations in the Celestial Empire. They both belong to the South Carolina Conference.

Wesleyan

The leader of the Northern Christian Advocate an analysis of Judge Edmonds' opinion in the case of the Centenary Church. It says :-

It is important to remark, that the clause in the dis ciplinary form of deeds, which specifies that the house shall be opened at all times for ministers of the M. E. Church, was not in the deed of the Centenary Church, and hence it follows by this decision, that such a clause is not absolutely necessary to the holding of any house in the church.

### THE CHURCHES.

SOUTH VASSALBORO .- Rev. P. P. Morrell writes, Jan. 29:-When I came here I found some choice blessed revival here last spring, and all along, the The building is two stories high. The first story is six weeks since I commenced a series of meetings in appropriated for the storage of missionary goods, as nearly all the clothing and other articles designed for South China, with the help of Br. G. Strout; and alour foreign missionary stations have to be sorted and though we calculated at first to hold it but two or re-packed, the want of such a room has been long felt, three days, yet it lasted almost three weeks. The and has often caused serious embarrassment. The second story is fitted up something in the style of a small chapel, to accommodate the meetings of the Board of Managers. This room was dedicated to its appropriate purposes on Wednesday, the 12th inst. and some happy conversions. The work there is still The missionary room is provided with suitable missionary maps, and works for rovided with suitable missionary maps, and works for over two weeks, more or less, I have been with Br. Strout on his charge, at the Paper Mill Village; and althe benefits resulting from our missionary operations, Strout on his charge, at the Paper Mill Village; and al-Dr. Bangs, who said he had been careful to watch its progress and note its results, enumerated the conver-sion of shout 60,000 souls in the home and foreign done transfer of the work Soveral appeal conference. departments of the work. Several annual conferences have been organized in territory once occupied as issionary ground. Also, in many places where there a large congregation, and one tremendous break down are now large and flourishing churches, the societies is witnessed in the community, and among some, the least expected. The meeting is still in progress .-The same writer gives the following items from The work is spreading. A number have found mercy, and there is a general expectation of an exten-By a late arrival from Africa, we learn that the work sive move of the people toward God. And here, on of God is still progressing. The numbers added to the churches I have been unable to learn; but understand that forty of the Congo youth from the slaver The church is greatly blest, the congregation also Pons have been hopefully converted. In how many ways does God make the wrath of man to praise him. The church is greatly blest, the congregation also ways does God make the wrath of man to praise him. Bro. Benham remains at least till spring. Sister Wilhave found it, and the prospect now is of a blessed kins, who has now been ten years in Africa, finds her revival. O, pray for us. To my friends around, health much impaired, and will perhaps be compelled where I have labored in years past, I would say that, to visit home to recruit. Both she and sister Brush have proved blessings to Africa; and their names, sacrifices and toils will be inseparably connected with

HAMPTON, N. H .- Rev. H. Nutter writes, Feb. 9:are laboring on hard soil, I would add to your revival The Pittsburg Advocate continues to report inter- list, by saying that God in mercy has visited this people. Some over twenty have given evidence of a change of heart. Seventeen of them have joined on have most all been quickened. The other churches in the place, to some extent, are sharing the influence

COLUMBIA, ME .- Rev. W. H. Crawford write These things are just such as the church always Jan. 29:-As the conversion of sinners increases the had to contend with; but by her salutary regulations, happiness of the inhabitants of glory, perhaps it may and the prudent exertions of her faithful sons, the be cheering to the friends of the cause of piety to evils have been removed, and the purity and success of the church have been secured. Such evils always Since Conference, ten persons among us have found while a timely remedy has been applied, all was safe. peace with God, through simple faith in the atoning The Doctor thinks the present ministry compares blood of Jesus, our common Savior. A number of wanderers from God and his church, have returned to the safe and peaceful fold of Christ, and the church has been abundantly blest. We are still praying with we knew, also, then some old and middle aged men as strong faith, and laboring in hope for greater displays deficient as any we are now acquainted with. If there of the influence of that gospel, which is the power be a Judas here and there now, there were such thirty of God unto salvation to all who believe. Brethren,

ENFIELD, N. H .- Rev. J. F. Eaton writes:-A very great and manifest change has come over us on There were some lazy preachers then, this circuit since our camp meeting last fall. The and there are just about the same proportion now; as there is likely to be the same in time to come. Yet been more manifest in the church, though some mercy ministry, than those of the present age, in the Meth-drops have fallen without her pale. Our prayer odist Episcopal Church. \* \* \* meetings are fully attended, and deeply interesting,

\* \* What the church wants, in order to greater powerful and profitable. Our class meetings are sea-\* meetings are fully attended, and deeply interesting. usefulness, is for every man to do his duty, and trust sons of peculiar refreshing from the presence of the in God for success. The difficulties of the times, in the church, are peculiar, we graut. But then the difculties of other times and places were as peculiar work." The cry has been begotten in many hearts. to those times and places, as our difficulties are to our | "O, Lord, revive thy work." God has raised up several witnesses of perfect love, who boldly though The same No. of the Advocate contains three col-prudently, testify that "Jesus' blood cleanseth from all access to the throne of grace, that the cloud of the The Richmond Christian Advocate contains a caus- "bigness of a man's hand," which appears gathering.

cheerful countenances and a liberal donation bespoke The Nashville Christian Advocate is still belaboring the sympathy and interest they felt in our welfare.

the Calvinistic controversy. Its leader is an article Lisbon, Ct .- Rev. E. Dunham writes, Jan. 22:-As I am writing on business, I would say, that the The Christian Advocate and Journal contains Lord is reviving his work on Franklin Circuit; there Judge Edmonds' late decision of the case of the Cen- has been seven or eight conversions in Franklin of tenary Church, and discusses it at length in the lead- late; and in Lisbon God has converted about twelve ing editorial of the week. Dr. Bond makes the fol- souls since the year came in. There are others seeking the Lord, and to his name be all the praise.

TUFTONBORO' N. H.-Rev. D W. Barber writes out its difficulties. It is a very clear case, now -You can inform the friends of Zion that we have that Judge Edmonds has made it so; and one is surpeace, and some prosperity, on this circuit. A few precious souls, we trust, have been converted, num-But we cannot forget that it was once confidently asserted, that the M. E. Church could not maintain any terly and class meetings are prized, and the preache right to the pulpit of the Washington Street Church, is not forgotten, as we have ever been supplied with plenty for man and beast, and of late have been faveyed to the trustees; and when they rejected the preacher sent to them by the Bishop, the church au- is somewhat arduous, but the reward sure. Pray ye

WISCASSET, ME .- Rev. J. Higgins writes, Jan. of the trustees to reject the preacher, or if no legal 29:-Our revival continues; about fifty have presentmeasures were had, at least, to leave the church with- ed themselves for prayers, and more than one half of out an appointment unless it was made subject to that number are hopefully converted; and more than ever, and it was precisely that portion of the society at the Washington Street Church, who were so that some eight or ten families are now called dissatisfied with the act of the trustees in rejecting the morning and evening to hear God's word read, and Rev. Mr. Griffin, who left that church, and underhear parents pray, for the first time. Just think of levied their contributions at home and abroad for the eight or ien families in the same street, with but one praying family, or two at the most, for more than a mile, now all engaged in this delightful employment. the intention of a mission to China, from the M. E. Many of the parents are quite aged. None of the Church, South, is about to be realized. The editor subjects of the revival are too young to cause those to fear, who think children can hardly get religion and retain it.

# TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The Rationalistic or worse character of Universal ism, is displaying itself boldly in a controversy now raging among the denomination in this region. The late Association at Cambridge adopted some restric tive rules respecting the faith or creed of the sect, a of Medicine, under the immediate instruction of which others revolted. The latter have sent out an appeal-a sheet nearly as large as the Herald-in which many marvellous things are revealed. The Mr. Taylor as one of the missionaries of the m. which many marvellous things are revealed. The Church, South, have laid us under great obligations, which many marvellous things are revealed. The The Rev. Mr. Jenkins, his colleague, is one of the best disclosures produced by this controversy are not a linguists in the country. He is besides a practical little significant.

### GEORGE SUCKLEY, ESQ.

Journal.

extract, from a sermon of Prof. Holdich, preached on odist preacher in New England who will not peruse extract, from a sermon of Prof. Holdien, preached on the death of the late George Suckley, Esq., of New York, and printed for private distribution. We have had opportunities of knowing something of the private al super-excellent ones.—Peirce, 3 Cornhill. generosity of that excellent man.

Most remember the dark days, that, a few years ago, settled down upon our country. The nation seemed to be in a state of insolvency; all the banks suspended payment. In one night nearly twenty millions of prop-erty were destroyed in your city by fire. The hand the decision of the New York Supreme Court, in the of Providence seemed to be signally stretched out case of the Centenary Church, corrected by Judge against our Zion. By a mysterious and awful casualty, one of our venerable bishops was instantly hurried from time into eternity. Our noble Book Concern under the heading of "The Great Question Decided" was reduced to ashes. The supplies fell off from the says :- "This document will be read with intense in missionary fund, so that by many the treasury was thought to be bankrupt. In that season of disaster, and large and influential church—the membership of the fullest amount of responsibility, nor shrank from which has been so wonderfully enlarged by the faith. any burden he was called to bear. I well remember ful services of a devoted ministry. All other denomduring that dark period being at his house when he inations of Christians holding church property, are was called on to become security for a note of the treasurer of the missionary society, to the amount of about forty thousand dollars, when there seemed to be no means of payment, and many doubted the ability hardly doubt the result. of the society to meet its obligations. After he had put his name on the note, he turned to me, and said, "I am determined to sink or swim with the missionary It was a splendid sentiment, worthy of a noble mind and generous heart.

#### LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

this Conference, which commenced its session at leads the reader to disregard others that may be really Mendon, Jan. 5. Four preachers were received on useful and interesting. The biographical departprobation, six located, two discontinued, one with ment of our papers, ought to be the most precious one drew, three had deceased. The membership of the in them; but as at present conducted, it is mostly

societies is as follows: White. Colored, Local Preachers, Total. Last year, Whites, Colored, 3329 Local Preachers

53

Total,

Increase. 291 Sunday Schools, 27, Scholars, 1128; Volumes,

Missionary collections, Self-supporting Missions, Collected at Conference,

### LEOPOLD FOUNDATION.

receipts during the previous year were \$21,939.58. The remittances to this country amounted to \$18,480, which was apportioned as follows: To the bishop of New York \$1920, of Texas \$1440, of Chicago \$1440, of Hartford \$1440, (the diocese of Hartford includes the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the bisdop resides in Providence,) of Detroit \$1440, of Cincinnati \$1440, of Vincennes \$960, of Dubuque present. Its new Boarding House has been thor \$960, of Milwaukie \$1200, of Charleston \$960, of oughly furnished by generous subscriptions. The Richmond \$960, to the Jesuit Mission (in Oregon we The sales at its store have enabled it to pay \$1718. suppose) \$1920, to the Redemptorists, (priests who belong to a society called the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer,) \$2400.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

APOSTOLICAL CONSTITUTIONS .- The Rev. Dr. Chase, late of Newton Theoligical, Seminary, has sent forth an important volume, comprising the fa- Treasurer of this fund, announces that the Confer mous Apostolical Constitutions, with the canons, ences are authorized to draw for \$65 each, at their Whiston's version, revised from the Greek, to next sessions. which is added, forming a large portion of the volupon the origin and contents of the Constitutions, and also an essay on the Canons by the same author, Prof. Krabbe of the University of Kiel. The volume thus presents not only the famous forgeries themselves, but the peril of your soul. God now warns you by me, a condensation of all the learning illustrative of with admirable ability and taste. The essays of Krabbe are such as German scholarship alone could produce, in this age; they embody a vast amount of erudition and are fine examples of historical reasoning. The ancient documents themselves, are among Creek, Washington Co., January 3d. Six were adthe most intersting curiosities of ecclesiastical litera- mitted on trial in the travelling connection. The ture. Though forgeries, they exerted a wide and last- increase in the membership was, whites 384, colored ing influence on the church, and in them may be de- 279. tected the seminal principals of the most important | The East Texas Conference sat lately at San Aucorruptions of the post-Nicene church. They are gustine. One was admitted. Increase of membervery valuable as illustrations of those times, and for ship 394. the light they throw on many ecclesiastical questions. We are happy to see such substantial works come We learn from the correspondence of the forth from the American press, under the direction of Pittsburg Christian Advocate, that there are among American scholarship. The present one will add the Cherokees, native as well as white preachers. much to the reputation which our country has already acquired for its theological literature, a depart- ings. and labor in concert, to promote the cause of ment in which its fame is more advanced and better religion. The American Board of Foreign Missions deserved than in any other. The typographical ex- have four stations in the nation. The Methodist ecution of the book is of high excellence. Appleton Episcopal Church has ten preachers, five whites and & Co., Philadelphia.

Funeral Sermon, Occasioned by the death of Rev. schools. Alexander R. Tebbets, by Rev. L. D. Barrows, of Lawrence. The subject of this discourse was one of the most promising students of our University, and a most lished a letter from A. Pageot, the French Minister amiable and interesting young man. He passed, at Washington, addressed to the superior of a Romish through circumstances of peculiar affection, into an school at St. Josephs, Indiana, informing him that the early grave, leaving behind a fragrant memory. Bro. King and Queen of France had deposited to his Barrows has paid him a tribute, brief, but worthy of credit 800 francs as a donation to his school-for both the author and the subject. The discourse is which the superior might draw on him. The royal mainly a discussion of the mystery of the dispensa- family, as well as the Cabinet of France are practicaltions of Providence and the reasons for that mystery. ly devoted to the spread of popery. This interest for It is lucidly and ably written.

CYCLOPEDIA of Moral and Religious Anecdotes. Leavitt. Trow & Co., New York, have sent us the first No. of a new work, bearing this title. It has been compiled by Rev. K. Arvine, A. M., and is prefaced at Washington during the sessions. by an introduction, from Dr. Cheever. The author has gone thoroughly into his task, producing a work of more value than any other of the kind extant. Its classification is admirable; the convenience of such a that the new music book forthcoming from the Book volume to preachers and teachers, as a repository of Room, is to be called "Sacred Harmony." It is not, illustrative facts, is too obvious, to need comment. It will be completed in 8 Nos., at 25 cts. each. Wiley, and enlarged edition of the "Harmonist," but a new BAKER's Elementary Music Book is the title of a who prefer it.

small volume, comprising the elements of musical instruction, and a variety of songs, hymns, chants, &c., adapted to public and private schools. The instructions are exceedingly well prepared and include the fundamental principles of the science. Mussey & Co., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN WREATH, for January, contains two engravings and a good list of articles. It is neatprinted, and one of the cheapest periodicals of its size and character. \$1 per annum. Chadwick, 23 papers, have made their appearance in the Pacific.

PREPARATION FOR THE PULPIT, an Essay on the created in Munich on the evening of the 16th ult., by Composition and delivery of Sermons: by Rev. James the unexpected announcement that the King of Bava-Rausson, A. M.—Here is a valuable little book, pretending to not much originality, for most of its matter 1st of Jan. 1848, the censorship of the press, as regards will be found substantially in Porter, and other authors, but presenting multum in parco, and in a style BISHOP HUGHES has commenced a series of letters of perspicuity and directness quite admirable. The in the Freeman's Journal in reply to "Kirwan," which reader will suffer no risk of loosing the recollection the New York Observer offers to publish, if the Jourof important ideas amidst a multiplicity of common nal will publish Kirwan's.

place ones; but the whole subject is skeletonized, and The New York Commercial gives the following block is cheap, and we hope there is no young Meth-

### THE LATE NEW YORK DECISION

Edmonds, who pronounced it. The editor of the Post,

#### OBITUARIES.

These articles are accumulating greatly on our hands. Brethren should certainly exercise more discrimination respecting them. Many of them have no public interest whatever, and the incessant publica-The Nashville Christian Advocate, reports from tion of such, only detracts from the department, and so much waste paper. We flatter ourselves that we 4586 have effected an important improvement in this de-3739 partment, in the Herald, so far as brevity is concern-73 ed; but its articles are too numerous; yet, were they fewer they might be longer, and much more interest. soos esting. We would urge the preachers to co-operate 4715 with us in this necessary reform.

#### WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Weslevan Methodist Conference had 364,012 members under their care in England and Ireland, in 1847; which is a decrease of about 5000 members since 1846; in all other parts of the world the Conference have about 122,002, making a sum total of \$464 96 486,014. In Great Britain the number of ministers 1276 21 and preachers belonging to the Conference, is 1,185: Ireland, 164; foreign stations, 386. Besides these, there are about 15,000 local preachers, and about 30. 000 class leaders. The funds of this body have been estimated at upwards of one million pounds sterling, or nearly \$5,000,000. The ordinary annual expenses of the Conference for 1846, as stated in the annual From the annual report of this society, for 1847, the report, was £111,534, and the amount of regular and miscellaneous receipts were £115.762.

### SEAMENS' AID SOCIETY

We have received the fifteenth Annual Report of this useful Institution, from which we learn that its 97, for sewing, during the year, to the widows, daughters, and wives of sailors. It has thus maintained 30 females and aided, more or less, some 44 besides. 216 days of board have been given to destitute sailors, and \$156 given away in direct charity.

THE CHARTERED FUND - James I Roswell Esq.

Brothers Shepard and Patterson next we

A HINT TO PREACHERS .- Mr. Wesley, in a letter to one of his preachers, says: "Scream no more at whom he has set over you. Speak as earnestly as

THE TEXAS CONFERENCE adjourned at Cedar

five natives. The Baptist Mission supports two

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HERALD, recently pubour own country, is something novel.

Mr. Hilliard, member of Congress from Alabama is a Methdist local preacher, and sometimes preaches

# LITERARY ITEMS.

The PITTSBURG ADVOCATE, says:- "We learn as has been supposed by some, a revised, amended book, leaving the Harmonist still in existence for those

Dr. A. Comstock, of Philadelphia, has just published a new Phonetic Testament. It is an octavo of 397 pages—is handsomely printed and bound, and is a work of great ingenuity.

It appears that in less than five years, 4 weekly, (Polynesian, News, Californian and Star,) 2 semimonthly, (Friend and Spectator,) 2 monthly, (Neighbor and Fountain,) and one semi-annual, English news-THE PRESS IN BAVARIA .- A joyful sensation was

tain important informs grams, &c. IMMIGRANTS .- Durin

relating to this subject have been published i

VENTULATION OF SC

of a million of human l the Old World to seek that during the first 290,000 have arrived at crease of 83,000 over las

# FOREIGN RI

GENEVA EVANGELIC society, which is now e occasioned by the late made a strong appeal Church of Scotland, fo mittee, signed by Profes with others, to the Reburgh, represents the s mediate assistance. It 96.193 francs-nearly 40 ago, occasioned by the s especially by the deran war. Unless speedily rehend that the excellent t been the means of so

THE SABBATH ALLI movement in Scotland, fo proper respect for the ho menced with reference whole country. Meeting and district committees Lockerbie, and Dalkieth THE CHURCH OF E

and chapels; which is 3. than are possessed by al kingdom, united. But, o of England, according to ioners on the Poor Law, only 100 souls, or less, from 20 to 50 souls only : souls; and 54 of them fr of these parishes have a to 300 souls each. The the Church of England 000, or about fifty million The Pope has lately su

two at Rome, two at G their incomes are to be ORDINATION IN TURKS

cil met at Nincomedia, N daining Mr. Minasian I evangelical churches at N The council was compos Wood, American Mission pastor of the 1st Evange Constantinople, with his d the two churches that I The candidate was fully experience, his views in his doctrinal knowledge: sult was satisfactory. M the sermon, and made Wood charged the paste ple. The singing was using the tunes of Old H like, and the whole exerc interest, both to the peop

THE JEWS IN NORWA states, that the king of ministers of Justice to pre ites to the enjoyment of c

A MISSIONARY TO J. Society have lately sent of labor among the Jews. the principal landing plac go from Russia, and other age to Jerusalem.

# DEDICATION AT .

Our Church was dedic

ensions are thirty-six nished by the Ladies Ser with the house. The ho more than it would, had w build on so short notice, The Dedicatory services We had more than a twenty-five ministers were owing took part in the a Scriptures, Rev. M. Rayn Prayer. Rev. H. V. Deg prayer. Rev. F. Fisk pr The Sermon, by Rev. Go instructive and faithful. occasion. The prospects Spring, were dark indeed. leave the church erected ! turing Company some two them doubted their ability yet they could never live convenient school hous the Lord has led us on till ! ethodism will not die in think on the whole, that f Chistianity, it is best the separate. They are now were a year ago, or previous

God has evidently led or Church is, that his present Jenksville, Feb. 7, 1848

#### THE PROPER Mr. Editor :- I do not th ject worth anything, but much as some others that

It is this: let the qu highest legal tribunal of be final, the ultimatum. submit. The right and po ies only here. This will General Conference make lisagree, they will appea decision the General Conf not then permit it to go t The next General Cor etent to say whether any

South, and if any, how and in possession, and them. And the South car them to say whether or n those funds. It is true the may say to the South, we we will give you so much e will give you so muc all concerned should as But there is no liability

There are too many intere would be like the Plan ine—bones of contention. will save contention, and I the United States Court w South would submit—lai deacons, great and small would agree, because the so. Another reason for United States Court, is the work, and it better befits to profess to be the disciples not of this world.

zed, and 0. The g Methot peruse " skele. ns sever-

N. edition of ert, in the by Judge the Post, Decided," ntense iner of that ership of the faither denomperty, are question

it we can

y on our more dism have no t publicatment, and y be really al departecious one is mostly es that we in this deis concernwere they re interest-

co-operate

ad 364,012 Ireland, in 0 members ld the Conum total of of ministers e, is 1.185; ides these, d about 30 .v have been ids sterling. ial expenses the annual regular and

al Report of earn that its etter than at been thor tions. The s been 1155. pay \$1718.the widows, s thus mainless, some 44 given to desirect charity. loswell, Esq.,

next week. as you by me, s earnestly as

elv at San Au-

se of member-

recently pubrench Minister ior of a Romish

from Alabama etimes preaches

cistence for those

a, has just pubnd bound, and is

Star.) 2 semi-English newsn the Pacific.

l sensation was the 16th ult., by ne King of Bavaed that, from the press, as regards s to be abolished. series of letters Kirwan," which olish, if the Jour-

relating to this subject, from our school committee, have been published in a neat pamphlet. They conmarked that there was another question, on which the General Conference would be called to act. I al-luded to the filling the editorships of the several Gen. tain important information on the subject, with dia-

grams, &c. Conference papers. The reputation, as well as the success of the Church in her great enterprise, depends Immigrants.—During 1847, no less than a quarter in no small degree, on the manner and spirit in which of a million of human beings have left their domicils in the Old World to seek homes in the New. It is said additions.

the Old World to seek homes in the New. It is said that during the first nine months of the last year, obscure individual like myself, to undertake to point 290,000 have arrived at our chief cities, being an in-

crease of 83,000 over last year's influx.

Out the requisite qualifications to the editorship of a religious newspaper. If, however, I have not been able to form a correct opinion on this subject, it must be owing to dullness, rather than want of opportunity to judge. Several years I have spent in the discharge of editorial duties; all my life, since old enough, occasioned by the late turmoils in Switzerland, has made a strong appeal to the sympathies of the Free Church of Scotland, for aid. A letter from the Company of Scotland, for aid. A letter from the Company of the specific properties of the specific properties of the specific properties. Church of Scotland, for aid. A letter from the Committee, signed by Professors Gaussen and D'Aubigne, with others, to the Reverend Mr. Lorimer of Edinburgh, represents the society as in great want of immediate assistance. It is now in debt in the sum of 96,193 francs—nearly 40,000 francs more than a year voil of the sum of the s 96,193 francs—nearly 40,000 francs more than a year ago, occasioned by the society's increased labors, and especially by the derangements caused by the late war. Unless speedily relieved, the Committee apprehend that the excellent theological school, which has excellent theological school, which has a which the special problem of the second of the se been the means of so much good, will have to be exhibit, not only the absence of a pious feeling himself, but the reverse of it, his labors would not

THE SABBATH ALLIANCE.—This great national of becoming a means of diffusing vital religion, would movement in Scotland, for securing by moral means, a encourage impiety and irreligion.

II. He should be endowed with a high sense of menced with reference to the organization of the institute. Without this an editor is a dangerous man.

The laws as well as the public sentiment of this whole country. Meetings have already taken place, country, give great freedom and latitude to the public and district committees been formed at Dumfries, Lockerbie, and Dalkieth, by deputations from Edinflicting wrongs, where the sufferers have little or no

means of defence or redress.

III. He should be a lover of truth. As said the THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND has 11,825 churches and chapels; which is 3,331 more places of worship than are possessed by all other denominations in the kingdom, united. But, of the parishes of the Church of England, according to the report of the Commisioners on the Poor Law, 1,827 contains a population of only 100 souls, or less, each; 511 of them contains to satisfy themselves of the truth of what they publish, from 20 to 50 souls only; 145 of them, from 10 to 20 and caring little about the extent to which the repusouls; and 54 of them from 2 to 10 souls; and 4,511 tations, or other interests of individuals, might be inof these parishes have a population of only from 100 jured, they spread falsehoods and slanders through to 300 souls each. The revenues of the clarges of the length and breadth of the land. to 300 souls each. The revenues of the clergy of IV. He should be a man of urbane spirit. I do not the Church of England and Wales, exceed £10,000now allude to his personal manners in his intercourse with society, but to his mien and bearing towards his

correspondents, and especially towards those with The Pope has lately suppressed nine convents, viz: whom he may be engaged in controversy. An estwo at Rome, two at Gubbin, and five at Urbino; sential element of urbanity is self-government. The two at Rome, two at Gubbin, and nive at Urbino; man who has not thoroughly disciplined his own spirit, but is testy and irrascible, impatient of contradiction, and cannot come out of a wordy contest with good humor, will never be a finished gentleman, and is want-

ORDINATION IN TURKEY .- An ecclesiastical counning in one of the most important qualifications of a Ordential of the most important quantizations of a confidence of the section and science.

V. He should be a man of education and science.—
He need not necessarily be what is called a ripe scholar; nor is it necessary that he should have derived his education and knowledge from the training of the schools. But he should have a fair stock of knowledge obtained in some way. Some of the most important quantizations of a confidence of the most important quantizations of a confidence.

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I have a supplication of the most important quantications of a confidence.—

I have a supplication of the most important quantications of a confidence.—

The council was composed of Messrs. Dwight and the confidence of the most important quantications of the most important quantications of a confidence.—

I have a supplication of the most important quantication and science.—

The council was composed of Messrs. Dwight and the confidence of the most important quantication and science.—

The council was composed of Messrs. Dwight and the confidence of the m Constantinople, with his delegate, and the delegates of able and useful editors in this country never had a the two churches that had called the pastor elect.— VI. He should be a man of genius. By this I The candidate was fully examined as to his Christian experience, his views in entering the ministry, and thought, or at least of forming new combinations of his doctrinal knowledge; on all which points, the result was satisfactory. Mr. Simon presided, preached the sermon, and made the ordaining prayer. Mr. ling novelty and iresinless to the most trite and have neved subjects. Wit is a desirable qualification in a Wood charged the pastor, and Mr. Dwight the people. The singing was by the whole congregation, using the tunes of Old Hundred, St. Martins, and the sparred. like, and the whole exercises occasioned the deepest vII. interest, both to the people and the misionaries. chaste, easy and vivacious, with sufficient versatility

to adapt itself to every variety of matter, on which i THE JEWS IN NORWAY.—The Journal des Debats may be employed. But the ne plus ultra of editorial states, that the king of Sweden has commanded his style, is that which is best calculated for paragraph ministers of Justice to prepare a law to admit Israelites to the enjoyment of civil rights in the kingdom of lix leading editorials, but they have no tact at catch-

A MISSIONARY TO JAFFA .- The London Jews' Society have lately sent out a missionary to Jaffa, to man of sound judgment. Some years should, there-iabor among the Jews. Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, is fore, have passed over his head. Occasionally inthe principal landing place of Jewish pilgrims, as they go from Russia, and other parts of Europe, on pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The principal landing place of Jewish pilgrims, as they go from Russia, and other parts of Europe, on pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The principal landing place of Jewish pilgrims, as they go from Russia, and other parts of Europe, on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. of his own church. He should be familiar with her

# DEDICATION AT JENKSVILLE, MASS.

plain and defend them. As I had dropped, in my last Our Church was dedicated on Friday last. Its number, the controversial form altogether, and as the nensions are thirty-six by fifty-five—buil: of the editor of the Herald had promised to let me pass with-st material and eleganly finished. The fixtures fur-out "note or comment," when I had done so, I was asked by the Ladies Sewing Circle, are in keeping somewhat surprised when I came to read my last, to with the house. The house has cost \$2900, rather meet with his figures interspersed, calling attention more than it would, had we not been necessitated to don so short notice, and in the Winter season.

Dedicatory services were pleasant and interestWe had more than a house full of people. Near tory reference "wholly false." I perceive that the result-five ministers were present, of whom the following took part in the services. Rev. J. W. Dadwing took part in the services. Rev. J. W. Dadwing took part in the services. Rev. J. W. Dadwing took part in the services. Rev. J. W. Dadwing took part in the services. Rev. M. Trafton read the first hymn. Rev. M. Trafton read the Superior Rev. M. Raymond offered the Dedicatory Payer. Rev. H. V. Degen offered the concluding payer. Rev. F. Fisk pronounced the benediction. The Sermon, by Rev. Geo. Landon, was excellent, editor. "A burnt child dreads the fire." That tructive and faithful. It was well adapted to the brother has been a sufferer. But reading the editor's notes on my last articles has awakened in me half an oring, were dark indeed. They were compelled to inclination to show up the fallacies, weakness, and save the church erected by the Springfield Manufacaring Company some two years since, in which they pleted my series on the next General Conference.

Some depleted to worship till the Millenium. Many of shall try, however, to resist the temptation. an doubted their ability to erect a new house, and they could never live without one, having only an Me will heartly beat a retreat from Br. Crandall for our readers' sake as well as our own, if he, as in Methodism will not die in Jenksville. We cannot but the present number, will "drop the controversial aink on the whole, that for Methodism and for pure form." tianity, it is best that the Methodists should be They are now just about as strong as they were a year ago, or previous to the division, and much prepared to serve God and do good. God has evidently led our way, and the prayer of the God has evidently led our way, and Charch is, that his presence may still go with it.

D. SHERMAN.

# Jenksville, Feb. 7, 1848.

man Catholics become Protestants where one Protestant becomes a Roman Catholic. Impressions to this effect come in from all quarters. Hardly an extensive journey through the THE PROPERTY QUESTION. State can be taken without hearing of more or less becoming Mr. Editor:-I do not think my opinion on this sub-Protestants-rarely here and there of one becoming a Roman ect worth anything, but I consider it worth just as Catholic. Every one knows of scores whose ancestors were some others that have been published. Roman Catholics-very few can be pointed out, now Roman-It is this: let the question be settled by the ists, whose forefathers were once Protestants." legal tribunal of the land. This would al tribunal of the land. This would ultimatum. And to this all parties would be right and power to settle this guestle this could be right and power to settle this guestle. The right and power to settle this question

VII. His style of writing should be perspicuous

VIII. An editor of a religious paper should be a

standard writings, with her controversies, with the

distinctive features of her polity, and be able to ex-

We will heartily beat a retreat from Br. Crandall

Religious Summarn.

Conversions to AND FROM ROMAMISM .-- A write

from Kentucky, in the Christian Witness, says, that "ten Ro-

odist Episcopal Churches in New York.—N. Y. Organ.

It is solly here. This will appear from this. If the General Conference make the decision, and the South designer, they will appeal to this tribunal, and to its decision the General Conference must submit. Why not then permit it to go to that tribunal in the first The next General Conference will not be competent to say whether any of the funds belong to the funds in possession, and are interested in keeping them to say whether any of the funds belong to the funds in possession, and are interested in keeping them to say whether or not they have any right in the funds. It is true that the General Conference will say to the South, we have got all the funds, and if all concerned should agree, the adjustment would be fund.

But there is no liability that this would be the case.

Romish Church in New York.—N. Y. Organ.

Union of African Methodist) is directed to the importance and expectation of the members of the two Churches, (African Methodist is directed to the importance and expediency of becoming united in one religious body. We believe there is very little difference between the two bodies, except in some small matters of church government; and we think it would be very desirable if they could unite in one organization, at least so far as to co-operate. In their educational and religious enterprises. And we hope the day is not distant when our church will offer them such assistance as will, if accepted, greatly aid them in their good work. The African Churches referred to are branches of Methodism in the United States, and they should be recognized by us as such, aided by us as such, aided by us with books and in contributions to their schools, which they are nobly laboring to establish, and otherwise encouraged in their efforts at self-improvement. We doubt not this matter will come up before our next General Conference, and receive the attention which it deserves.—Pitts. Ch. Adv.

out there is no liability that this would be the case. ROMISH CHURCH IN CUBA.-A learned German who has ROMISH CHURCH IN CUBA.—A learned German who has readed thirty years in Cuba, thinks the people are fast preparing for a change. Indulgences are now only purchased by a few, and the demanding of these who had been to come the above tribunal. the above tribunal, as soon as may be, and it fession and mass, has been given up. Inquisitorial searches after contention, and I think, expense. I believe ter the books people read, are no longer made. Intelligent United States Court will settle it as cheap as the heral Conference, if not more so, and all North and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript in the more so, and all north and hypolal subscript i

silent concerning the imposing ceremonies of the Romish would submit—laity and clergy, priests and acons, great and small, editors and bishops—all agree, because they would be obliged to do inted States Court, is this: such is their appropriate fork, and it better befits them than it does those who look and it better befits them than it does those who look of the such is such is the such

VENTILATION OF SCHOOL HOUSES. The documents relating to this subject, from our school committee, may be been published in a neat pamphlet. They contain important information on the subject, with diaminimportant information on the sub

NEWS FROM CHINA.—I have just seen a letter from Bro. Collins to Bro. Lane, dated Fou Chou Sept. 30, 1847.—The missionaries had just reached their station, and were busily engaged in the study of the language. The people were making many inquiries of them, and were anxious to get tracts. Appearances were favorable to the success and usefulness of the mission. The missionaries seemed to be in good spirits, and heartily engaged in their work.—Pitts. Ch. Adv.

#### Items. ~~~~~

Inexhaustible beds of coal have been found in Fondtress county, Tennessee, and also on Obed river, and it can readily

The Cincinnati Chronicle says, "We are informed by a friend, that on Tuesday night, as a man was in the act of rerow \$18,500,000 to meet the expenses of the war, was then friend, that on Tuesday night, as a man was in the act of removing a dead body from one of our grave-yards, he was shot dead. His body was found the next morning, lying by the side of the one he had attempted to remove."

The question before the House was an amendment to substitute \$16,000,000 for 18,500,000.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, spoke at great length on the fiscal regulations of the Government.

Mr. Ligon, of Maryland, followed in support of the bill. Adimended.

panies himself on the piano with the other.

We learn that the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., pastor We learn that the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., pasto of the Mercer street Presbyterian Church in New York, has been elected Professor of sacred Rhetoric and Pastorial Theben elected Profes

### General Intelligence.

Propeller Sarah Sands, from Liverpool, Jan 22, arrived at New York on Thursday; and the telegraph reported the following items of her news:

The cotton market was fluctuating. Fair Upland had advanced and declined 1-8 pence, the market closing heavily.

The money market was steadily improving, and no further important failures had taken place in England, though one or two are announced at Frankfort. The bullion in the Bank of England was rapidly increasing.

England was rapidly increasing.

Inneat bil was alone in Mr. Turney obtained the floor for to-morrow, and the printing adjourned.

House.—In the House, the vote was taken on the printing of the Friends' memorial, and it was rejected—ayes 78, noes 83.

The war loan bill was taken up in committee. Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, addressed the House.

Mr. Turney obtained the floor for to-morrow, and the printing adjourned.

House.—In the House, the vote was taken on the printing of the Friends' memorial, and it was rejected—ayes 78, noes 83.

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Mr. Turney obtained the floor for to-morrow, and the second adjourned.

ing and converting into paragraphs the incidents of

General Scott.—It is ascertained beyond a doubt, the Washington Whig says, that Gen. Scott has been recalled at his own request, and he will return immediately after the adjournment of the Court of Enquiry, which has been changed from Records to Pubble.

More Jones was entitled—\$24,000 and interest, and not the enormous sum represented by some gentleman.

A message was received by the House of Representatives from the President, in answer to a call for information.

No Session on Saturday.

Inquirer, writing from Washington, under date of February 5, says, "1 have learned this morning, from a very reliable source, that orders have been forwarded to Major Gen. Butler, to arrest

MRS. MADISON.—There is one distinguished individual in Washington, whom it would be unpardonable not to mention. I mean the venerable Mrs. Madison, who resides on the great square fronting the White House, and continues to be an object of distinguished attention by visiters from all quarters. She still sees her friends on New Year's, and receives them standing for five or six hours in succession. You would take her for a lady of sixty, when in reality she is nearly ninety. During the past year, she united with the Episcopal Church, and is a constant worshipper at St. John's Church, near her residence.—
N. Y. Recorder.

MEASLES IN MEXICO .- The Paterson Intelligencer men-MEASLES IS MEXICO.—The Paterson Intelligencer mentions, on the authority of a private letter from Mexico, that the measles are raging to a frightful extent among the children of Zacatecas and Durango. A singular peculiarity of the disease is, that it is accompanied with severe vomiting and the bloody flux. About four thousand children are supposed to have died in the city of Zacatecas, and about the same number at Durango. Mr. Jas. Major, formerly of Paterson, now in Durango, lost an interesting little boy, about two years of age. In the neighborhood where Mr. M. resides, there is scarcely a child left, all buying died of this disease.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.-The Watertown Jeffersonian POWER OF CONSCIENCE.—The Watertown Jeffersonian says, that a young man in that village, a cierk in a dry goods store, was converted under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Irwin, and being pricked by conscience, voluntarily made restitution to the Bank of Watertown of fifty dollars, which amount the teller of that bank overpaid, in cashing a check of a merchant presented by the subject of this instice. The bank-books show a deficit in the cash account, on the day the check was paid, of \$48.94. It is proper to add, that the full amount of the principal and interest was paid, and the mistake was known only to himself,—thus presenting, in a strong light, the power of conscience, or rather, the force of high moral principle.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE .- The aggregate quantity of coal sent to market from the mines of Pennsylvania, in the year 1847, was 2,949,816 tons, from the following sources: Schuylkill region, by railroad, 1,330,030 tons; by canal, 222,513 tons; Lehigh, 643,642 tons; Lackawana, 388,000; Wyoming, 284,398; Pine Grove, 61,233 tons. The papers abroad say that the bitumous and antharctic coal sent to market this year, amount to about \$40,000,000!

THE CHOLERA.—This disease appears to be extending in the eastern part of Europe, and advancing towards the West, but its approach does not seem to cause so much alarm as its first appearance, fifteen or sixteen years ago. The form which it now assumes is much less malignant than at that period, when its victims were numerous all over the civilized world. The following is the latest intelligence we have net with respecting the march of this mysterious pestilence:—"The cholera has crossed the Prussian frontier. A few cases have occurred at Stettin, but in a mild form."

According to intelligence from Reviewt, of the 18th alls the

Stettin, but in a mild form."

According to intelligence from Beyrout, of the 16th ult., the cholera had manifested itself at Diarbekir, Orfa, and several towns of Mesopotamia. At Bagdad the epidemic had entirely A Constantinople letter of the 15th ult. states that, in the

A Constantinopie setter of the 15th tilt, states that, in the preceding week, there were but a very few cases of cholera in that city, but that, according to letters from Aleppo, the disease was prevalent in the Diarbeker. It was also said to have made MEXICO.—Later dates from Havana state that an arrival there from Vera Cruz brings intelligence that a majority of the Mexicans were favorable to peace.

The young Quarter dates from Havana state that an arrival the state of the control of of

DEFALCATION.—A broker named True disappeared from Wall street yesterday afternoon, with \$40,000. One party lost \$9000. True came here about a month since, from New Orleans. He has a wife and child at the Astor House, is known to be in the city, and will probably be arrested to-night.

Santa Anna sailed from Acapulco, and it was thought he had bidden farewell to Mexico, but he has landed at San Blas; and it was the his purpose to retrieve, or try to retrieve, his fortunes in this region, supposing us very weak.

In another part of the letter the writer says:—

"I have this moment received the information that Urrea has marched from Durango with 2,000 cavalry, and 2,000 foot, to join Trias at Chihuahua, who has 2,000 more, and then to march against our force at the Paso, which has halted there on their way from Santa Fe.

This intelligence has been forwarded to Gen. Wool by Col. Hamtramck; and it is expected the latter will be ordered, with two regiments infantry, two batteries light artillery, and some cavalry, to move and fall in Urrea's rear, and close on him about the time he reaches the Paso—so that they will have Urrea between two forces. Urrea between two forces.

### Congressional.

Inexhaustible beds of coal have been found in Fondtress county, Tennessee, and also on Obed river, and it can readily be conveyed to Nashville.

The number of vessels wrecked on the coast of Florida, and taken into Key West during the last year, was twenty, valued at \$515,250. Their expenses for repairs, &c., amounted to \$60,117, and the sum awarded to wreckers was \$50,904.

The white population of Virginia, according to a report laid before the Legislature of that State, is \$20,985; an increase of \$0,017 since 1840.

If smoking, says the Scotish Temperance Review, continues to increase, it will ultimately destroy the energy and thouroughly practical character of the nation, and induce the dreamy, speculative, unpractical and inert character of the German mind.

Among the assets of M. Y. Beach & Sons, which the receivers of the Plainfield Bank, New Jersey, laid hands on, was a gold mine, situated in the Northern part of Connecticut.

Mr. Seveir defended the President, the origin of the day, being the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Sevier defended the President cow up the order of the day, being the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Sevier defended the President cow up the order of the day, being the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Sevier defended the President, coment into detail of the history of annexation of Texas, and an order given to Gen. Taylor, January 34, 1846. He asserted that the origin of the war was the attack of the Mexicans on Thornton's and Hardy's forces, May, 1846.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.—Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut moved to go into Committee of the Whole upon the private calender, prevailed. A message was received from the President, sent in reply to the resolution elling for a copy of Gen. Taylor, and the arm in report of the Senterary of War, of 27th January, 1847, comminise of the Whole upon the private calender, prevailed. A message was received from the President, sent in reply to the resolution of the Whole upon the private calender, prevailed. A message was received from the President, sent i

table citizen of that place and for many years an overseer of the Merrimack Corporation, left his home in a deranged state on of the policy of direct taxation, for the support of the war.

Merrimack Corporation, left his home in a deranged state on Tuesday evening, and fears are entertained that he is drowned.

The states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Iowa, Connecticut, Vermont and North Carolina, are not only in a healthy and prosperous condition, but are entirely free from debt.

The cotton factory of Mr. Gardner Barber, of Hebron, Ct., was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. Insured to the amount of \$4000.

Mr. Berrien was strongly opposed to the course suggested by

on the 30th ult., by burning.

A musician has arrived in New York from Europe, who, it is said, possesses the astonishing faculty of playing the most difficult pieces on the flute with one haud, while he accomansas was passed.

House, a bill was introduced to provide five

hundred thousand dollars for the discharged soldiers, who dis-embarked at New Orleans or other places. The bill was read times and passed.

A bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon, was, on motion of a member from Indiana, made the special order of the day for Monday, the 13th of March.

Mr. Fisher, of Ohio, resumed the debate on granting the

neans to carry on the war. SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 10.—A map of the operations in Mexico was presented and ordered to be printed. The ten reg-iment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Turney obtained the floor for to-morrow, and the Senate

important failures had under place.

It was are announced at Frankfort. The bullion in the Bank of England was rapidly increasing.

Ireland was in a more quiet state, particularly noticeable among those that had died from starvation.

A treaty of aliance had been formed between the Dukes of Modena and Parma, and the Emperor of Austria.

The liberal policy recently pursued towards the press in Rome, has been suddenly changed, and a more rigorous censorship established. Great excitement has been caused among the people by this retrograde movement on the part of the Pope.

A treaty had been ratified between the Pope and the Emperor of Russia, by which toleration is assured to the Catholic religion in Russia.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Friday, Feb. 11.—On motion of Mr. Turney, the petition of Midshipman Rogers was referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Cass reported the resolution of thanks to Gens. Scott and Taylor, recommending its adoption. Mr. Crittendon moved to take up the question of its passage. Mr. Hale objected.

Messers. Butler and Underwood replied in support of the resolution, and Mr. Hale responded. On motion of Mr. Allen it was passed over informally, and the special order, the ten regimen bill, was then taken up. Mr. Turney spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Breese obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

The House went into committee of the whole on Monday.

the condition of Canada, and asks:—

Shall we have a separation from the Mother Country and become a Republic? I or skall we join the United States? These are the two questions upon which the country must now decide.

Mr. L. Joseph Papineau has declared for a Republic. He has caused one rebellion to obtain it.

HOUSE.—The thouse went into committee of the whole of private bills.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones coming up, Mr. Starkweather, of South Carolina, spoke in support of the claim. Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, said that the whole amount was only a share of the prize money to which Commodore Jones was centred—\$24,000 and interest, and not the committee of the whole of private bills.

# Foreign Items.

The death of the Marquis d'Algre, one of the richest and

A small pyramid is to be erected on the spot where Abd-el-

It is proposed to convert the National monument, on the Calton hill, Edinburgh, into a gallery for monumental busts and

A French nobleman, the Marquis de Chasteux, is said to have invented a mode of manufacturing the cocoons and refuse

63,682 emigrants left that port for the United States of America, Brazil and Australia.

Accounts from Alexandria of the 20th ult., states that Mehemet Ali intended shortly to leave Cairo on an excursion to Upper Egypt.

The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt have given notice, that inasmuch as the actual expenditure for

a national debt and a standing army. The skeletone of two reindeer and thirty elks, the latter of

nmense size, have recently been turned up in cuting a large drain through Ballybetagh bog, about seven miles from Dublin. The death of the Princess Adelaide in France has materially affected the health of Louis Phillippe, and upon his life more in depandent than even the keenest sighted politician can at pres

The young Queen of Spain has had rather alarming attacks of sicknes lately, and the Emperor of Russia is said to be labor-ing under billious fever; but Emperors, Kings and Queens are PEACE RUMOR.—It is reported at Washington, that a letter received from Mr. McIntosh, the British consul in Mexico, states that the Mexican authorities were favoring peace negociand these three exalted personages may all recover.

# BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

PROSPECT OF A BATTLE.—We have received a letter from a friend at Buena Vista, dated the 17th of January, which gives information that General Bustamente is at Guanajuanto at the head of 6000 troops; that there are 1500 at San Luis, 3000 at Durango under Urrea, and that the state of Zacatecas has raised 10,000, making 21,000 to 22,000 in all.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO FEB. 11. EFfee that the money you send us is duly acknowledged

Abbot, Mary A. 1 00 pays to Feb. 1, '48

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### MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Feb. 4. The accounts by the last steamer checked sales and slightly depressed the Flour market for a few days, but it soon recovered, and prices remain about the same as before. There have been sales of Genesee common brands at 6,37a6,50; fancy brands 7; Obio and Michigan 6,37; Obio round hoop 6,25; St. Louis 6,25a 6,37 per bil cash. For Southern there has been an increased demand. Sales of 300 bils Philadelphia and 200 do Baltimore Howard street at 6,50 per bil 4 mons. Subsequently all that could be had at that price was taken and holders are asking 6,62 per bil. At the close the market is dull and the prices are lower; Genesee common brands sell at 6,37; oblio and Michigan 6,25a,37; Troy 6,25; Obio round hoop 6a6,12; St. Louis 6,12a6,25 pr bbl cash. Corn Meal is dull and is selling at 3,25a3,37 pr bbl cash; Rye Flour 4,75 pr bbl cash.

Grain.—The arrivals of Corn have been large and prices are lower; yellow flat is selling at 62a63c; white 59a60 pr bu. Outs are firm at 50c pr bu. Sales of Rye at 88c pr bu cash

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Mess Beef, per bb	1.	Ohio Mess	11	00 8	11	50
cash price	10 00 n 12 00			00 8		
Navy Mess, bbl.	11 00 a 12 00				-	
No. 1 do.	10 00 a	bbls., lb.		1	1	8
Pork, Boston, ex.		Ohio do. do.			ı	8
clear, bbl.	a 19 00	Hams, Boston, lb.		8 :	1	9
Boston Clear	17 00 a 18 00	Do. Ohio, lb.		-	1	8
Ohio ex. clear	a 15 00	Tongues, bbl.	18	00 1	20	00
Do. Clear	a 14 00					
В	UTTER, CHE	ESE AND EGGS.				
					7	n 8
Lump, 100 lbs. Tub, best, ton,	16 a 24	Cheese, best, ton,	ton,			
Lump, 100 lbs.	16 a 24 15 a 22		ton,		5	a 8
Lump, 100 lbs. Tub, best, ton,	16 a 24 15 a 22 7 a 10	Cheese, best, ton, Do. common,	ton,		5	a 7
Lump, 100 lbs. Tub, best, ton,	16 a 24 15 a 22 7 a 10 FRUIT AND 2 2 00 a 2 50	Cheese, best, ton, Do. common, Eggs, 100 doz., VEGETABLES.	ton,	75	5	a 22
Lump, 100 lbs. Tub, best, ton, Shipping, do., Apples, per bbl. Potatoes, bbL	16 a 24 15 a 22 7 a 10 FRUIT AND 2 00 a 2 50 1 75 a 2 25	Cheese, best, ton, Do. common, Eggs, 100 doz., VEGETABLES. Onions, per bbl. Pickles, bbl.	ton,	75 50	5 a	a 22 a 22 7 00
Lump, 100 lbs. Tub, best, ton, Shipping, do., Apples, per bbl.	16 a 24 15 a 22 7 a 10 FRUIT AND 2 00 a 2 50 1 75 a 2 25 a 1 25	Cheese, best, ton, Do. common, Eggs, 100 doz., VEGETABLES. Onions, per bbl. Pickles, bbl.	ton,	75	5	a 7 a 22 2 00 7 00 9 00

HAY,-[Wholesale Prices.] Country, per 100 lbs 85 a 95 | Straw, 100 lbs. Eastern pres'd, ton 15 50 a 16 00 | HOPS .- [Wholesale Prices.]

1st sort, 1846, lb., 6 a 7 | 2d sort. WOOL. 45 a 59 Com. to 1-4 blood 45 a 59 Lumbs, super.

BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY, Feb. 10. 430 Cattle at market. 24 left unsold.

Prices from 5,09 to 6,59; a few 6,75. The poorer class rather betrin price than the previous week, and the best somewhat less, in rice and less in demand.

Working Cattle.—About 29 prs, and inquired for.

Cows and Calves dull, no sales noticed.

Swing.—1600 in market, about 400 sold, balance remaining.

Price, 4 to 5 cents for all at wholesale, and dull at that; at retail,

SHEER.—At market 1163. 525 Common Sheep, \$2.25—9 -2.50-3.00-3.95 525 Common Sheep, \$2.25-2.59-3.00,—3.25. 590 Stall fed Sheep, \$3.37-3.62-4.00-4.50. 48 belonging to A. Hübbard, Esq. of North Hadley, sold at 5.25.

# NOTICES.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Permit me in behalf of the Biblical Institute, to present our sincere gratitude to Rev. Chester Field, and the kind friends of Saxon-ville and vicinity, for their donation of a box of books for the library of the Institute; and also, to the ladies of Lancaster, Mass., for various articles to furnish one of the dormitories.

Yours, &c.,

O. C. BAKER. Concord, N. H., Feb. 7th 1848.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.
The Spring term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 24th of February, and continue twelve weeks.
There will be a Teachers' Class formed during the Spring term, and especial efforts will be made to prepare those who design to teach, for the responsible duties of their profession. It is designed that the Teachers' Department shall combine all the excellencies of the Teachers' Department shall combine all the excellencies of the Teachers' Department shall combine all the excellencies of the Teachers Institute. Familiar Lectures will be given to the Class and also that practical information, which the inexperienced teachers on much needs. Rooms near the Seminary furnished for the accommedation of the students, may be obtained at a reasonable price.

Board and tuition extremely low.

RICHARD S. RUST, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A general Catalogue of those who have been students in the Wesleyan Academy, Mass., is now in course of preparation. Those who were students in this Academy, and who still feel an interest in its honor and prosperity, are desired to forward, post paid, to Robert Allyn, Wilbraham, Mass., their present place of residence, and their employments; and if they be ladies who have married, their present name and address. It is desired that this may be done soon, that the Catalogue may be as perfect as possible.

The old students of the Academy are also invited to make their arrangements to be present at the general meeting of the Alumni of the Academy, on the 28th and 29th of June next.

Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Ms., Jan. 20, 1848.

Other Methodist papers copy.

PREACHERS' MEETING.

PREACHERS' MEETING,

At Claremont, N. H., March 7th and 8th, to commence at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, with a season of special prayer for the
ministry, and relating religious experience, and call to the ministry.
Sermon, Tuesday evening, on the Conversion of the World, by K.
Hadley. On Wednesday evening, Sabbath School meeting. Let
each be prepared to present "thoughts that breathe" on this subject.
Essays: On Holimes—D. Lee and S. Eastman. Infant Baptism
—A. Folsom and J. Stevens. Class Meetings—S. Quimby and L.
Draper. Family Government—J. Perkins and M. Newhall.
Sketches: Jas. 2: 10—K. Hadley and A. S. Tinney. Acts 11: 24
—A. Heath and R. Newhall. Isa. 55: 2—G. W. H. Clark and J.
English. Isa. 60: 1—H. C. Henries and —— Greenwood.
All the Preachers contiguous to Claremont, are invided to attend.
J. Stevens,
M. Newhall.
S. Quimby.

Claremont, February 2, 1848.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of this Institution is to commence on Thursday, February 24, and continue eleven weeks.

The Winter Term has been a remarkably pleasant and prosperous one, and it is hoped our friends will exert themselves to send in a good number of students, the coming spring. The advantages of this school are fully equal to those of any school of the kind in New England. The building has been newly repaired, the Apparatus, all new, is very extensive, and the Cabinet is one of the best in the State. Six able and accomplished teachers will be employed. The teachers' class will meet daily, during this term.

Preparations are now made to give the very best satisfaction in the department of Instrumental Music.

Springfield, VL, Jan. 29, 1848.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The Spring Term will commence on the lat of March. There will be a Class in Theology under the instruction of Rev. George Webber.

Those who desire it, will be taught to spran the Modern Languages. Students will find it much to their advantage to be here at the commencement of the term. They will find good accommodations to beard, or for boarding themselves.

The boarding house will be under the direction of Rev. A. Sandaron.

Jerson.

No student of immoral character can be a member of the school

H. P. Tosagy, Sec. Kent's Hill, Jan. 1, 1848.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the third meeting of the Ministerial Association for the Western part of Bucksport District, will be holden in Bucksport village, March 14th and 15th.

Parts astorate.—The duty of Methodist Ministerial Fidelity—J.

C. Perry. The present state of the Temperance Cause, and our duty respecting it—It. C. Tilton. Brethren absent from the last meeting, are requested to present Essays on subjects assigned to them before. Preaching, Monday evening—T. B. Chase. Tuesday evening—George Pratt.

Z. H. BLAIR, Sec.

# MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. Joshua B. Holman, to Miss Sarah L. Dudley, all of Boston.
In this city, 9th inst., by Rev. W. H. Hatch, Mr. Alden G. Graves, to Miss Frances Lewis, both of Boston.
In Thompson, Ct. Feb. 24, 1948, by Rev. F. W. Bill, Mr. Benjamin W. Leland, of Sherburne, Mass., to Miss Sarah G. Town of

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

In Warren, Jan. 26, by Rev. S. Holman, Mr. Amos Clement, to iss Mary C. Merrill, daughter of Samuel L. Merrill, Esq., all of

AN INTERESTING AND VALUABLE BOOK. "A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1776." By Charles Herbert, of Newburyport, Mass., with a Sketch of the Author, and an Introduction, by Rev. R. Livesey, Editor and Proprietor. For sale by CHARLES H. PEIRCE, Publisher, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston, and the Proprietor, Newport, R. I. Price, 60 cents. The usual discount to wholesale purchasers.

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, No. 284 Washington Street. The Subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving direct from England and France, a complete assortment of Dinner, Tea, Dessert and Toilet sets of the latest styles and patterns. Also, Solar Lamps, improved patterns, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Waiters, Brittanied Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, cut and pressed Glass Ware in great variety, together with the various articles in the above line. House keepers and others, purchasing such goods, are respectfully invited to call, as they may depend the prices will be such as cannot fail to suit.

284 Washington Street, opposite Ampry Hall. as cannot fail to suit.

284 Washington Street, opposite Amory Hall.

W. PRUDEN & SON, FURNITURE,
stone street, where may be found a good assortment of
Bureaus, Card Tables, Mattrasses,
Bedsteads, Centre do. Carpeting,
Sofas Dining do. Clocks,
Looking Glasses Common do. Chairs, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and
warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any
other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

G. W. PRUDEN,

DR. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 266 Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Borton. All operations performed in a careful, skiffull, and thorough manner, and warranted.

19 Sept. 15, 1847.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 62 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue business at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short varieties.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

DWARD HENNESSY, DEALER IN CHAIRS April 28, 1847.

And Chamber Furniture. No. 23 Brattle Street, Boston, a few doors from Court Street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, new style Cane Seat Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra strong common chairs, suitable for offices and stores. A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also Rocking Chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail.

April 28, 1847.

CRANDIN, DUDLEY & BLAKE, SUR-GEON DENTISTS, No. 238 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, warrant the Teeth inserted by them to answer all the purposes of natural ones.

1y Dec. 8

W. CASE, WGODEN WARE AND VARIETY STORE, Willow Ware, Carriages, Cradles, &c., No. 340 Washington Street, Boston. Also, Manufacturer of Refrigerators, of a superior quality, together with a complete assortment of Wooden, Tin, Japanned and Britannia Ware, and a variety of other articles for family use.

3m. Jan. 12. D W. CASE, WOODEN WARE AND VA-

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR 1848. INCREASED AND INCREASE

U MAGAZINE FOR 1848. INCREASED AND INCREASING ATTRACTION, with the largest circulation and greatest popularity of any Magazine in the United States.

NEW DEPARTMENT—THE TREASURY will contain articles from Bryant, Longfellow, Percival, Wendell Holmes, Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, Hoffman, Tuckerman, Simms, Halleck, Paulding, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Dana, Herbert, Fitz Greene Halleck, Miss Sedgwick, Theodore S. Fay, (from whom we have received a Novellete, which we shall shortly commence) Mrs. Annan, Park Benjamin, E. A. Poe, &c.
The Most Beautiful Embellishments, from the hands of the first artists, and consequently far superior to those in other Magazines, adorn the book.

Magazines, adorn the book.

Ornament and Utility are combined. \* The popular series of articles on Health, Model Cottages, and Needle-Work, &c., illustrated with fine engravings, will be continued, and such other features as can he made subservient to the grand design of the work-the mental and moral improvement time to time be added.

time to time be added.

Colored Fashions every month, altered from the French to suit the more modest taste of the ladies of this country.

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### TEMPERANCE.

### For the Herald and Journal. "DRINK THE MAD'NING BOWL NO MORE."

BY REV. AMOS WALTON. Drink I will, for drink I may, Late at night or early day, Brandy, cider, ale or gin; Drink I may, 'tis not a sin, For they are God's creatures good-Needful as our daily food.

" Drink I will, for drink I can Yet remain a soler man; Others may, but I cannot Ever be a drunken sot! Prudently I take my cup, When I breakfast, dine or sup.

" Drink I may, I can, I will, Precious liquor from the 'still;' For it drives dull care away, Turns the darksome night to day Makes me noble, rich, and kind Wakes my senses, fires my mind

"Drink I will, for drink I must; \*Money gone, I'll drink on 'trust; Credit gone, I'll pawn my coat, Freeze my back to warm my throat ! Stop I cannot, 'tis too late, Drink I must, or death's my fate

" Drink, poor fellow, drink no more, Hope has opened wide a door : " Cries the pledged cold water man; Surely, if you will, you can Leave your cups and happy be; Sign the pledge and shout, 'I'm free!' "Drink again I never will!"

Cries the victim of the " still." "Stop I can, the pledge I'll sign, Farewell brandy, cider, wine; Blind I was, but now I see; Pledged I am, and now I'm free!" " Drink the mad'ning bowl no more!" Sons and daughters, old and young, Let it swell from every tongue;

Washingtonians we'll be, Bound by that which makes us free! Let us drink the water cup, When we breakfast, dine, or sup ; When at marriage feasts we meet; When long absent friends we greet; Friendship's token let it be. Healthful, pleasant, pure and free! Oxford, January 31, 1848.

# SKETCHES.

#### VISIT TO MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

A few days since, having received a long and cordial invitation from Mr. Tupper, to come down from London, and spend a day with him, at his seat in the vale of Albury, near the town of Guilford, county of Surry, I took an early train this morning, from the Nine Elms Station, at Vauxhall Bridge, for Guilford. It was a lovely ride of some two hours; through a country cultured like a garden, and rich with the promise of a full harvest. Mr Tupper's house was about four miles of carriage drive from the Guilford Station. His invitation had fully detailed the time and manner of travel down from town; and also sketched a programme for the occupation of the day, which we abundantly fulfilled.

His seat is just out of the village of Albury It is a house somewhat in the style of the reign of Charles I.; and indeed, one portion of it in the interior, is but little changed. With its heavy black-oak staircase-its small and loophole-like chambers, and narrow lancet gothic windows, it needs but little to imagine yourself in some stronghold of the past ages. The house stands in the lap of a sweet valley, surrounded on all sides by fine rolling hills: it is quite large, with a circular little park in front, in which there were some Lebanon cedars, Spanish oaks, and fine yews. Its entrance is a gothic portal on the south side, and along this front, planted arborwise, were twined many beautiful climbing roses. I sent in my card; and was ushered into the drawing-room at the west end of the house, with French casement windows. On either side of the door are two large carved ebony cabinets, richly inlaid with medallion; above the mantel is a superb Guido, representing a life-size of Diana, rising with her crown in her hand above the rolling world; opposite are some fine things by Teniers and Vandyck, and the remaining space on the sides of the room is well covered with the musters; and between the two further windows, on a composite revolving pedestal, is an exquisite life-size statue of The Girl tying her Sandal, the chef d'auvre of Rudolph Schadow. The furniture in the room was of course in good taste. I waited a moment: and soon Mr. Tupper came in with a joyous welcome. He is short in person, and his countenance is a striking portrait of our own Washington Irving. He is youngjust 36; and after graduating at Oxford, inheriting a considerable estate, and being anxious to marry (for his affections had been enthralled quite early in life,) his father decided that, before marriage, he should adopt some profession. In compliance with his father's wishes, he, as it is styled "ate" through his terms at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar in due time, married, and settled in this delightful spot. We talked awhile together about America and her authors; and he said that his reading had been lately turned towards America, from the favor wherewith they had received his writings, adding that he looked on every American as at least his cousin by a common descent from the same old

I was soon introduced to Mrs. T., who certainly is a wife every way worthy of him, and of those beautiful verses recently written by him and published in the Literary World, wherein he has enshrined her, I might almost say, in an affectionate immortality. I had brought down with me from London a series of the Literary World which I had just received, containing these lines; and as Mr. T., in looking with delighted interest through every page, came to these lines, he commenced reading them aloud, but had scarcely got beyond one verse before his eyes filled with tears, and his voice choked with emotion, and he was obliged to stop. Wiping away the natural tear, he tried to explain to me that he was doubly touched both with the feeling expressed in those sweet lines (or feeble verses as he called them,) and also with the compliment of seeing them so much thought of, as to be found, unexpectedly to himself, in the columns of an able American Review. Those verses open as with a sun-gleam the domestic bliss of the Family at Albury, and show those strong, natural, and hearth-side affections, which bind this happy circle of his six charming children, his dear wife and himself, so tenderly together. The man who could write such verses must needs be full of the best feelings of our nature; and certainly it has never beer my lot to be the guest of a family, where every household affection was stronger or purer than at Albury. Mr. Tupper went on talking unrestrainedly and with much feeling and power about men and books, and how happily he lived here; he also spoke with much interest of America, and carefully inquired after his American correspondents and unseen friends, amongs others, Longfellow, a beautiful copy of whose poems lay on the centre table before us.

Lunch was now ready; we went through a

English stock.

hall, hung around with ancient portraits in stiff conducted, and then folding her hands, she sang but for the advice and remonstrance of her relabled influence; but not long since, while relatives. But they were now parted forever. By proving my oldest boy for taking more than I room, at the other end of the house. This room like the rest, is filled with the works of the masters; at the left corner of the further end are four very ancient and curious paintings upon marble, by an artist of the 15th century, who took the name of Tempesta, as a nom de guerre He was a Cuyp in his time. The figures and animals are admirably done. Two of them represent the Drowning of Pharaoh in the Red Sea, wherein the artist has left the veins of the marble exposed to show the literal red waves .-We sat down together to a hearty lunch, seasoned by Tupper's fine way of talk and thought; and afterwards started on a country ramble, the day being superb. We walked together in earnest, happy conversation, over hill and dale, stopping often to look at the noble prospect of the swelling hills around, and the fine farming valleys; the scenery in many respects resembling that of Derbyshire. He pointed out a corner of a distant field as being evidently the seat of a Roman Castrum, where he had recently found numerous Roman coins and stamped titles, which he afterwards showed me in his cabinet. On his return, we met his happy children on the green-his Selwyn, his Ellya, Mary, and the rest, indeed, six in all. And soon after went up stairs together to prepare for dinner. He there showed me the gold medal just given him by the King of Prussia, for his Proverbial Philosophy; and also a small snuff-box, made from the oak of Washington's coffin, not long since received by him from Boston, with a sonnet by Almanzor W. Boynton. He prized it highly, not only as a memorial of real greatness, but as a delicate compliment from an unseen friend afar off. A neighbor, who had been in America, had been invited to meet me at dinner. Our walk had given us an appetite, and we sat down to a capital dinner, and talked delightedly, for three or four hours, about books and men, the notables of America, and 'its future glories; indeed, it seemed we should never finish. He presented me with a copy of his Thousand Lines, and a well engraved portrait. Presently the pony chaise was brought up, and we mounted, parting, like friends of long years, with the happy household, for a circuitous drive through the best portions of Surrey down to Guilford. Mr. Tupper drove me first along an elevated road, command ing extensive prospects of a rich country, and then over the sward, into a druidical circle; here were huge yew trees, over thirty feet in girth; the sacred trees of the Druids; planted in an exact circle, surrounding, doubtless, in old times, an altar-mound for the sacrifices. We alighted and measured one, which was very curious, as at its foot, from eighteen feet high above the ground, without any apparent separate root, a bright-leaved tree had grown thriftily upon it. whilst the top was dark with the new foliage. A little further on, in the distance, is the picturesque ruin of St. Martha's Church, said to be of the era of Alfred, now about to be restored; and, rising a hill, a long way off, a view of near forty miles in extent, we saw the grand towers of Windsor Castle, and the long smoky outline of distant London. We soon reached Guilford .-The town is indeed a relic of old days, with much the same quaint air as York. Its curious old castle on the hill was mentioned in King Alfred's testament, and it is still kept in repair. although put to other uses. There are several exceedingly ancient Saxon and Norman churches here; and, driving down the main street, I alighted a moment, and looked into the hospital founded here, 1616, for the support of a Master and twelve poor brethren of Archbishop Abbot. It is a plain quadrangle, of brick; and there are some fine stainings in its little chapel; and, like those many other charitable foundations, which are proud monuments for England, and make one man's memory a blessing to all future times, the will of the founder

# CHILDREN.

# THE CHILD'S INQUIRY.

" Earth is so beautiful, dear mother, I should not like to die, Although they tell me there are world More bright, beyond the sky; But, mother, in that distant land, For this home I should pine, For little children have not there A father kind as mine.

" Jesus, my child, the helpless loves; In Scripture, we are told He gathers all his wandering lambs Within one cherished fold : Come, read that book of Holy Word What says the prophet of the Lord ? Eve hath not seen, ear hath not known, The wonders of God's mighty throne.

"And yet how pretty are my flowers? How sweet the linnet's song! And dearer still my own pet lamb-How should I leave it long ?"

"The flowers of earth, my child, will fade-The petted lamb must die; And singing birds, when winter con Far, far from thee will fly ; But buds and blossoms round the gate Of Eden ne'er decay : And birds of paradise are there, With plumage always gay. Read in the book of Holy Word-

What says the prophet of the Lord? Eye hath not seen, ear hath not known, The glories of Jehovah's throne." " But, mother, I'm so happy here,

With every thing to love-Why should I leave this pretty world? For one so far above ? "Alas, poor child, when sickness comes And takes away the bloom,

And suffering has made thee seek

Those far beyond the tomb-Then, when thine eyes are dimmed with tears, Thine heart torn with despair, Thou'lt ponder on the sacred page, And find thy comfort there; For in that book of Holy Word, Well speaks the prophet of the Lord-Eye hath not seen, ear hath not known,

# Translated from the German.

The splendor of God's shining throne.

# THE CHILD AND THE QUEEN.

Befurchte (gardener to Elizabeth, consort of Frederick II) had one little daughter, with whose religious instruction he had taken great When this child was five years of age, the Queen saw her one day while visiting the royal gardens at Shonhausen, and was so much pleased with her, that a week afterwards she expressed a wish to see the little girl again .-The father accordingly brought his artless child to the palace, and a page conducted her into the royal presence. She approached the Queen with untaught courtesy, kissed her robe, and modestly took her seat which had been placed for her by the Queen's order, near her own person. From this position she could overlook the tabl at which the Queen was dining with the ladies of her court, and they watched with interest to see the effect of so much splendor on the simple child. She looked carelessly on the costly dresses of the guests; the gold and procelain on the table, and the pomp with which all was

" Jesus, thy blood and righteousness Are all my ornament and dress; Fearless, with these pure garments on, I'll view the splendors of thy throne."

dies, and the Queen exclaimed, "Ah, happy child! how far are we below you!"-Episcopal

#### AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.

A little boy in destitute circumstances was put out as an apprentice to a mechanic. For tices, and not unfrequently to procure for them ardent spirits, of which all but himself partook, by which he was overwhelmed. Nor did she older apprentices, we are informed, is in a coming the mother of numerous progeny. ble, and worth a hundred thousand dollars. In News. his employment are about one hundred men who do not use ardent spirits; he is exerting upon many thousands, an influence in the highest degree salutary, which may be transmitted by them to future generations.

### LADIES.

# ALLEGORY.

INSCRIBED TO A DEAR FRIEND, WHO BURIED HER ONLY CHILD, A BEAUTIFUL INFANT BOY.

How peaceful and happy I deemed her lot, The ivy \* and holly + encircled her cot. And pleasure was ever a guest; The angels that watch o'er mortals below, Well pleased, a rare gift were fain to bestow, And thus was she more than thrice blest.

A sweet little daisy they laid in her hand, With transports of joy she saw it expand, Twas truly the pride of her life! She gave it the sunshine, the water and shade, And said in her heart, "it never can fade, A thing with such loveliness rife!'

But soon it was claimed by the angel of flowers, As meet to adorn Eden's lovelier bowers, He bore it away—but by Heavenly powers, Left graven these word from above :-Set not your affections on things of the earth. But place them on those of celestial birth, They lead to the mansions of love." Albany, January, 1848.

\* Ivy-Wedded Love. † Holly-Domestic Happiness. ‡ Daisy-Beauty and Innocence

### MARIA LOUISA.

Late arrivals from Europe announce the death Ex-Empress of France, who has borne a prom- are doing to promote the cause of religion. inent part, passively rather than actively, in some of the mightiest events of the present century. She was the daughter of Francis I., of Austria, (the same as Francis II., of Germany,) by his is still maintained with scrupulous conformity to The first and third had no issue, but Maria destruction of many thousands, and you know it Theresa gave him thirteen children. Maria Lou- is the cause of much suffering and mi his cannon before its ancient capital, he was drink was not placed before them. informed that a daughter of the Emperor lay sick in the palace, from which the rest of the royal protection the order was given, was soon to be

Our readers are aware that the divorce of Josephine was a measure of State policy, designed to sanction of the law. I should not sell, if I had secure an heir to the French throne. Josephine not a license to do so. having no offspring by Napoleon, indulged the hope that his step-son, Eugene Beauharnois, her she was disappointed. Louis, brother of Napoleon, had married Hortense, Josephine's daughter. They had a son, a favorite of the Emperor, whom that he had an opportunity to, as to license one the child died, and this hope was cut off.

A divorce was now talked of. The heartless Fouche, unbidden, had the audacity to propose wayman, of the two is certainly the more honorit to Josephene. She complained against him able. He only takes your money, and you are and insisted upon his dismissal, but although the still an honest, respectable man, a good citizen, Emperor censured him for his assurance, he a tender parent, and affectionate husband. Not would go no further. From this, Josephine so with the rumseller. He not only emptie breaking trial, but there was no alternative. strips the clothes from your back, ruins your The divorce was at length publicly decreed. Josephine submitting with a formal declaration unfeeling parent, and a tyrannic husband, anniof consent. The Senate agreed that she should hilates the happiness of the domestic circle retain the title of Empress, and receive a dowry qualifies you for the alms house, and fits the soul of about four hundred thousand dollars a year, to which the Emperor afterwards added two hundred thousand. She retired to the Villa of Malmaison, and lived just long enough to see you mean to say that I have done all this? the first fall of him whom she continued to love, with undying affection.

ligious grounds. Buonaparte seems to have fall before it. been well pleased with this result, as it left him M. If this is true, it is a bad business that I at liberty to look towards the young Archduchess am engaged in. My conscience has long been of Austria, towards whom he may have in- whispering what you now have plainly told me. dulged certain tender feelings. Eugene, the And though it frequently remonstrated, I as son of the repudiated Josephine, was deputed to often quieted it, by thinking I must earn a living arrange a match. In a trice, the match was by some means, and I could get as much in this made, neither of the parties having ever seen the way as any that I was acquainted with: that I other. The espousals were celebrated at Vienna compelled no one to buy of me—they all acted on the 11th of March, 1810, less than three voluntarily, and therefore I was not responsible months after the divorce. The person of Napo- for any evil that might arise from intemperate In a few days Maria Louisa set out for Paris.

When about a day's journey from Paris, a instantly clasped in the embrace of the French the bodies and souls of men, then I will have no Emperor. Napoleon was not punctilious about living. I had far better be a beggar-yes, I had the forms of marriage, and they lodged together better die. at Soissons. They were married a few days afterwards, in Paris, with great pomp. A sinwhich followed. The dancing-room, a tempoand so rapid was the spread of the flames, that several persons were burned to death-among setting a bad example for your children, and i them the sister of Prince Schwartzenburg, who had given the ball. It was recollected, that a similar accident had occurred at a similar entertainment, given on the occasion of the marriage right to use all the comforts of life as he pleased of the unfortunate Louis XVI., with Marie An- without being dictated by others.

toinette, also an Austrian Princess. After the direful retreat from Moscow, the Austrian Emperor united with the other European powers, and declared war against his son-in-law, notwithstanding the family alliance. the sake of self-gratification, especially when a When Napoleon was driven to Elba, his wife dangerous influence is exerted thereby. refused any longer to unite her fate with his. M. I was not aware, until lately, that by It is probable that she would have followed him, taking a little now and then, I was exerting any

tives. But they were now parted forever. By her, however, he had a son, whose birth was hailed by the French nation with the highest enthusiasm. To his son Napoleon gave the title of "King of Rome"-a title rendered completely seeing so much feeling, penetration, and piety in one so young. Tears filled the eyes of the ladies, and the Queen exclaimed at the father's head. Young Buonaparte died in his boyhood. Had he lived, he might have embarrassed the relities of the labarren by the reverses which fortune heaped on possibly, in the course of revolutionary changes, he might have been acknowledged by the French

nation as their lawful sovereign.

Maria Louisa is described as a woman of good sense, graceful manners, amiable temper, and great simplicity and artlessness. It is, however, only as the wife of Napoleon, and as the Empress of France, that she figures in history. Had some time he was the youngest apprentice, and have earned lasting honor, and independent of course had to go upon errands for the appren-Paris, to meet the embattled legions of Europe, however, used none; and in consequence of it She had loved him, but only as the Emperor of was often the subject of severe ridicule from the France. The constancy of woman was not hers. older apprentices, because, as they said, he had Had the battle of Waterloo terminated in his not sufficient manliness to drink rum. And as favor, it is probable she would have fled into his they were revelling over their poison, he, under arms. But when he became an exile in St. their insults and cruelty, often retired and vented his grief in tears. But now every one of the maintained the reputation of her family by bedrunkard's grave, and this younger apprentice, at was nineteen years old when married to Napowhom they used to scoff, is sober and respecta-leon, and died at the age of fifty-six.—Daily

### 0! THAT THEATRE!

"Some time ago," says the Rev. T. Fisk, in his sermon in the British Pulpit, "I called to see a mother; she was in distress. She not merely wept, but wept aloud.'

"What is the matter?" "O my child!" and she wept again. "O my child is just committed to prison, and I fear he will never return to his father's house;" and she wept again; and with all my firmness. I could

ately, in great anguish exclaimed: "O that Theatre! he was a virtuous, kind youth, till the Theatre proved his ruin!'

not help weeping too. I was afraid to ask her

the cause; but I did not need to, for she immedi-

### For the Herald and Journal. INFLUENCE LESSENED.

A DIALOGUE.

H. Good evening, brother D., I am glad to meet you again. It is a long time since I have had so much peace of mind and actual enjoyment. as I have felt during the past week. I have persuaded brother M. to accompany me this evening, in order that he might receive some benefit from these social interviews.

D. Brother M., I am glad to see you. I have been wishing to converse with you for some time past; and I hope you will allow me to do so M. Indeed I will. If I were not willing,

would retire and leave you and brother H. alone. D. Now brother M., we should rejoice to see revival of religion, but we scarcely expect one while things remain as they now are in the church; and I wish to say to you, (and I do so with perfectly kind feelings,) that I think you are doing more to retard the progress of religion of Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, and and rear up infidels, than all the church besides M. You surprise me. How is it possible that

I can be doing so much harm? D. I will tell you. In the first place, you occupy a shop where you keep ardent spirits second wife, Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdi- Here you sell indiscriminately, to all who can nand IV. Francis had no less than four wives. pay you, that which you know has been the isa was, at the time of her marriage to Napoleon, neighborhood and town where you reside. There the eldest child then living of the family. When are many who are now intemperate, who would Napoleon invaded Austria in 1809, and planted be sober and industrious, if the temptation to

M. But somebody would sell it if I did not. D. Perhaps they would; but that would not family had made their escape. And when he make it lawful or right. The highwayman gave orders to avoid firing on the palace, it is might plead the same in extenuation of his crime. probable he little dreamt that she, for whose He might say "if I dont get the man's money some one else will;" but he would not be the

M. But you know brother D., that I have the

D. If it could be proved that all human laws were based on correct principles, then you might own son by her former marriage, would be chosen make out that yours was a lawful business. But by the Emperor as his successor. But in this, depraved men are liable to make bad laws. It would be just as reasonable in my estimation, to license a man to rob within a certain limit, all he intended no doubt, should be his heir. But to sell ardent spirits as a beverage. (I do not object to their use as a medicine when actually needed, or for chemical purposes.) The highinferred the probable result. It was a heart- your pockets, but claims your houses and lands character, destroys your health, makes you an for eternal perdition.

M. Brother D., you have drawn a frightful picture of the deeds of the rumseller; and do D. I don't know as you have accomplished

it all yet; but you are doing all you can towards The next step was to supply her place. A it, so far as the selling of distilled liquors will sister of the Emperor Alexander was talked of, do it; and you do it all for the sake of worldly but objections were made by her family, on re- gain. You present the temptation, and many

leon was represented by his favorite Berthier. drinking. But I am convinced that I was doing wrong. Henceforth no liquor shall be sold from my shop as a beverage. If a livelihood must be horseman, entirely unattended, rode up to her obtained at the expense of the sighs and tears of carriage and stopped it. She alighted, and was worse than widows and orphans-of the ruin of

D. I rejoice at the decision you now make May God enable you to remain steadfast in it gular circumstance occurred at one of the fetes But there is one thing more I wish to say to you You have been in the habit of drinking arden rary structure erected in the garden, took fire, spirit, as well as selling it. Now, supposing you never become intemperate yourself, you are exerts a baneful influence around you.

M. Brother D., are you not a little supersti tious? I have ever supposed that a man had a

D. We have a right to make use of the blessings heaven bestows upon us, so far as we have for our object the glory of God; but we

thought was for his good, he replied, that I had SUGGESTIONS TO PROFESSORS OF RELIGION. set him an example, and it did him as much good as it did me.

D. And it is easily enough perceived that it lessons very much, if it does not wholly destroy, your influence in favor of religion. There are many staunch temperance men who do not enjoy they viewed the subject in its true light. Let religion; and they cannot believe that any man all such remember, at the present day, can practise dram-drinking 1. That they betray a lack of the spirit of and enjoy religion too. Not long since, a young devotion, a want of genuine piety. The deeply man who had formed quite a favorable opinion pious Psalmist said, "a day in thy courts is betof you as a Christian, but did not enjoy religion ter than a thousand." All who truly love God himself, saw you take a glass of spirits, or can heartily subscribe to his declaration, and "bitters" as he said you called it, and he went will overcome great obstacles, if needful, to be away with his confidence in you very much in his house at the time of worship. He said lessened. And such are the feelings of the again, "One thing have I desired of the Lord, unconverted, generally, towards you and others that will I seek after; that I may dwell in who practise drinking. God has given you the house of the Lord all the days of my life, talents sufficient to render you extensively useful, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to inquire but your exhortations fall powerless upon the in his temple." If our feelings accord with his, heads of those who know your habits. The small impediments will not keep us from the course you have pursued has been the means of temple of the Lord; if they do not, we have doing much injury to the cause of Christ.

meekness from any other person. I begin to see these "holy convocations" are of little or no that I have been in an error; but I am resolved importance. If all followed their example, pubon reformation. I expect it will be a hard lie worship would cease, infidelity and heathendetermined from this time, on travelling a safer a stumbling stone to the impenitent.

" Purer light shall mark the road,

your efforts, if you seek Divine aid. I think we spirits sink, and he speaks with a heavy heart now had better close our interview, and meet and faltering tongue. again another week. Let us pray much in secret for the Holy Spirit to dwell in us, and direct all design to do right, but have not conscientiously our actions to God's glory. Custos.

#### For the Herald and Journal. CAN ETERNAL PUNISHMENT BE PROVED

Taking for granted, what I suppose none will deny, that God is infinite in benevolence, it follows that he must love the best thing, i. e. holiness,-right doing, supremely. And have the opposite feeling, in its highest extent, towards aged persons are found among his descendants sin, wrong doing—the transgression of law. than, perhaps, in any other family in New Eng-How can he show this feeling to a moral uni-

FROM NATURE OR REASON?

abhorrence?

possible?

all the good he can, and yet not do his utmost to shut down the flood-gates of sin; and keep dants of the original "Henry" are very numerverely, but his heart is so compassionate, he does our hearts unto wisdom.' not like to."

Thus, by their own showing, he sets up a feeble cob-web barrier against sin, when he might build a wall of adamant and fire. According to their reasoning, God is not a perfect away," was recommended by Howard, the cele-moral governor. moral governor.

men, to make them virtuous and to keep them sick and the poor; inquire into their wants and from being vicious. Consequently, he does not minister to them. Seek out the desolate and opshow the highest approbation of right action, or pressed, and tell them of the consolation of relidisapprobation of wrong. That can alone be gion. I have often tried this medicine, and alcalled a perfect government that does all in its ways find it the power to promote right action, and not that it heart." does something. According to their theory, God, in order to save a few rebels-traitors against his government, from suffering, refuses to shut them up in the prison-house of the universe. And by thus failing to carry out an efficient system of moral government, gives countenance to rebel ion; and brings infinitely more in Jay, Me., Jan. 17, aged 26 years. She was suffering upon a larger and better part of his converted about six years ago. She died of

which would allow one to raise the standard of exhorted them to meet her in heaven. She rerebellion here, and another there; destroying tained her senses to the last, so that in her dy the property and ruining the interests of its ing moments she gave evidence in favor of the peaceful and law-loving subjects, without put- religion of Christ, to support in the hour of ting forth any efforts to put down the rebellion, death. She now rests from her labors in the or what is the same, only doing half what it is kingdom of heaven; she has left a husband, to able? The people would say at once, it was a whom she was married a few months since, and government that ought to be despised. In res- friends, to mourn their loss. pect to the government of God, if a person disobeys to-day, and he does not show the highest displeasure, i. e., does not punish as much as he can, I do not know but that he who transgresses to-morrow will be punished still less, and he who does wrong the third day, in Camden, Mc., Jan. 2d, aged 45 years escape with entire impunity; the fourth day a months. Sister Low professed religion some man may be rewarded for sin rather than holi-nine years since, in the town of Freedom, Me. ness; and thus all confidence in the moral gov- and soon after united with the M. E. Church in ernor be destroyed, and every one be left to do that place, of which she lived an acceptable what is right in his own eyes. The moment member until her decease. She has left a hus-God fails to show the highest possible abhor- band and three children to mourn their loss, but, rence of sin, he dethrones himself. His subjects thank God, they mourn not as those who have have no longer any grounds for confidence; an- no hope. archy and confusion become the order of the day. Prove to me that he will not punish sin as severely as it is in his power, and you prove that he is not infinitely benevolent. And when you have proved that, you have severed the last departed this life Jan. 23d, in the faith and cord that binds me to his throne. Here, alone, hope of the gospel. Sister Buswell was conis the foundation of his moral government, of his verted when about 18 years of age; lived a declaims upon us as subjects. A fiend—a devil, voted Christian fifteen years, and died lamented if he had made me, and had conferred on me ev- by all who knew her. May the Lord sanctify ery blessing, could not bind me with moral obli- the affliction to the bereaved friends. gation to love him, and keep his commandments. I should not know but that in the end, he intended to make me miserable. The moral governor that many talk so much about, and extoll so high, has, on their ground, a character no better than that of a weak, misguided parent, and was brought into the Church, some 18 years who suffers his whole family to be ruined, because he has not firmness of purpose enough to carry out the government. Too tender hearted to punish when the highest interest of the family demands it. Will not punish one to save the rest. I pre sume no one would be obliged to go out of his own neighborhood, to find more than one family ruined in that way. Who cannot see that such parents are, in reality, the most cruel of all? Many are fond of likening God's perfect moral government, to parental, and because they do not punish as severely as is in their power, infer that God will not. But they should not be surprised to find a perfect moral government, differing widely from that which in its nature must be very imperfect. There are good reasons why parents should not punish as severely as they might. They have not wisdom like God to give the best law, nor can they judge the

heart like him, and thus know its turpitude. A

authority.

Duxbury, Feb. 1.

For the Herald and Journal.

There are some who, without good reason. frequently absent themselves from the Lord's sanctuary upon his holy day. Perhaps they are not aware of the vast evil attending such neglect, and would pursue a different course if

oing much injury to the cause of Christ.

M. Brother D., I thank you for your plain

2. That their example exerts a very delete-

dealing, I should hardly have received it with rious influence. They say, practically, that struggle to deny myself of alcoholic drinks, but ism prevail, and every green thing be blighted. "what man has done, man can do;" and I feel They are a hindrance to the feeble of the flock,

3. They are a grief, a leaden weight upon the heart of the pastor, who is laboring for the prosperity of Zion. They stay not up his hands, out take the most effectual course to discourage D. I have no doubt but you will succeed in him. As he beholds their vacant seats, his

These suggestions are sufficient for those who and seriously considered the subject; more would not affect the determined hypocrite; hence I dismiss the subject, praying that "the salvation of Zion may go forth as a lamp that WATCHMAN. burneth."

#### For the Herald and Journal. REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

Henry Jaques came from England to Newbury, Mass., in 1640. A larger number of very verse, except by placing the reward on the one to a great age, are Sarah, 88; Eliphalet, 89; hand, and the penalty on the other, as high as Thomas, 84; John, 81; Stephen, 93; Mary, 94; John, 90; Samuel, 95; Stephen, 92; John, God benevolent! and not hold that dearest 84; Deborah, 99, and Parker, still living, 94. his heart, which tends to produce the most Samuel Jaques, of Wilmington, had 13 children. happiness? Benevolent! and not hold the of whom ten were living in 1845, their average worst thing in the universe in the most perfect age being 61 years. Abraham Jaques, of Wilmington, had ten children, whose ages were 88, Benevolent-infinitely so! Desiring to do 77, 80, 86, 85, 84, 86, 70, 90, 80. Agregate. its desolating, misery-producing, deadly waves ous. Upon a "Genealogy," I have in my posfrom overflowing the earth. Impossible! And session, I count fifteen families containing in the yet the objector says that: "God will not pun- agregate 153 children; and these constitute ish eternally, those who spend their lives in trans- only a small portion of the whole. But "Our gression-in doing that which tends to hurl him fathers, where are they?" "Time, like an ever from his throne. He will punish a little," say rolling stream, bears all its sons away." "So they. "He might punish a great deal more se- teach us to number our days that we may apply

### RELIEF FOR CARE.

The following method of "driving dull care He might do more, place higher motives before to somebody. Put on your hat and go visit the

# BIOGRAPHICAL.

MARTHA MOORE, wife of Wm. Moore, died consumption; when death had begun his work, What should we think of that government, she called her friends around her bedside and

JAMES FARRINGTON. East Wilton, Me., Jan. 26.

SARAH B. Low, wife of Thomas Low, died

Camden, Jan. 27.

MISS JULIA A. BUSWELL, of Fryeburg, Me.,

Fryeburg, Me., Jan. 31.

Sister POLLY WHITE died in Lagrange, Me. Jan. 25, aged 80 years. She professed religion since, through the instrumentality of Rev. J. Farrington. She was faithful unto death.

> As evening twilight fades away, She sunk to sweet repose.

Brownville, Feb. 4.

C. H. A. JOHNSON.

# TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving our Onurch and the cause of Christ, without the any fee or reward whatever for their services. The profits that accrue, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, and Vermont Conferences. 1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at

\$2.00 per annum, in advance.

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal payment may be

mother, liable every moment to yield to her sym- Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment

pathies, would not be the proper person to be placed at the head of a moral universe, to administer exact justice. It would not do to place a being with a mother's feelings, to rule in Pandemonium—to govern devils. From what has been said we learn that it is one of the clargest involving facts, must be accompanied with the name been said we learn, that it is one of the clearest

deductions of reason, that if there is a Being of writers. BY We wish agents to be particular to write the names subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can infinite benevolence at the head of the universe, eternal punishment must be the lot of those who live and die in rebellion, against his

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Vol. XIX. & A.

For the Hera REMEMBE Slowly it steals along, th Of the beloved and early Seemed then scarce like It flows, as if the heart, Made the sweet voice co

And now it rises, as its

Spake of the spirit throw Of sorrow, and rejoicing Of immortality. Mus How much I owe to the Imperfect repetitions of the They strive to express. Of some great master's g The outlines of our though Some deeper shade, or so That strikes the mind many than the strikes The finer and more delic That give to the whole p Are wanting. Would this Might mirror forth to the The unearthly melody of That memory calls back t To sadden, while it sooth Move still more lightly, as Beam with an added lust Hope to the buoyant hear All, all its own, to mingle Making it still more joyfe Never to the full heart w

Thoughts of the mansions May we speak of it as we The harmonious with the How, after the long lapse Of a remembered lay will Through the dim, haunted Bringing bright memories Had long since been forgo How the fond heart clings As mine, e'en now, is clir That woke in earlier year That since have slept so I

As when its slow and sol

On the still air of eve, in

Or mournful requiem. It

Of the crushed heart, whe

A bitter mockery. It has

Untold, unbounded. Well

Won in long vanished year In a soft beauty of its ow Of the pure spiritual, as i Beside the dull material. Of other years ! long may

It is not like aught else t

The gathered wealth of m

Whose song was sweet or Far sweeter, rising 'mid Duxbury, Feb., 1848. For the Heral

AUTO-BIOGRAPHICA METHODIST : REV. A. In collecting further men

we have received several of its laborious preachers. but brief extracts from thes tion, but are unwilling that Some of these accounts v to publish in our columns. they will be as interesting paper. The following we veteran of our ministry :--

Dear Br. Stevens :come my objections as sketch of my early lis cumstances of my embra as an itinerant, &c.; what to write, as m deeply interesting to viewed by others. Nor myself. Ah! if I coul the mercy and long su keeping-God, this wou my redeemed spirit.

But I must begin mother. Paul congra "unfeigned faith " grand-mother, &c., and for me to go back mu
"Holy Club," at Oxfo soul was imbued with came and spread the Some pious women, South Church in Bos prayer meeting about ued more than thirty avoid reproach.

When the British t

in our revolutionary tr

discontinued, and the

Two settled in the w with whom my mothe quainted. She was p heard of the nature and women explained it. their words, and she sins forgiven. These each other; would r none might hear, lest Sometimes one would and if there was no m together, &c. I was After I had been ar requested me to urge praying for their child on the altar (as she e converted. And to mention some incident was once deeply affect prayer, when she ask night dedicate him to two advisers, and they agreed to help by the with her at the birth and rejoiced with her fast the promise, for t given them a promise and be a preacher of t

about eight years ofage him of reason, and The parish minister w to prepare the paren seemed inevitable. er's heart was full, t

and with a steady ha An aunt, sitting is dying." Quick as ed to the mother, " think of all your pra-dart, and it struck threw herself upon he